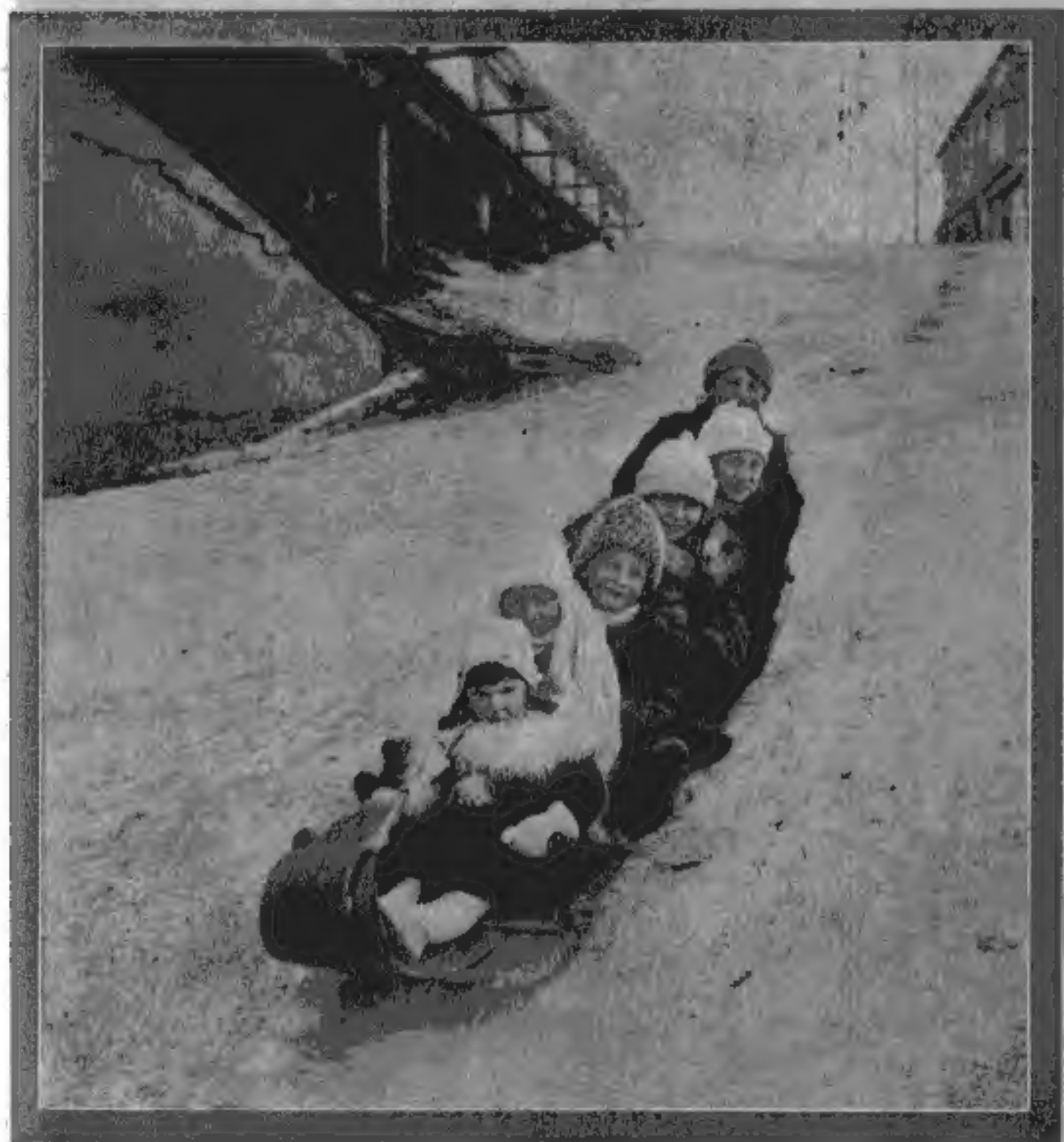
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man *November 19, 1919* *$1.50 per Year*



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

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Our Ottawa Letter

Extra Session Ended—Grand Trunk and Prohibition Measures Passed—Letter May go to Privy Council—By The Guide Special Correspondent.

OTTAWA, November 10.—The last two days of the parliamentary session, the period covered in this brief letter, were days of strenuous activity. As is always the case at Ottawa, when the House is endeavoring to wind up its business, there is much uncertainty as to when the end will come. It is usually a race with the clock, and the present session was no exception to the general rule. But the last formalities were finally reached this afternoon at five o'clock, and the members went away with a promise made on the floor of the House that the next session will be commenced early in the new year in order that it may be concluded before the hot weather arrives. Members have had too much of summer sittings in recent years, and towards the close of the session they signed a petition requesting the government to see to it that the next does not run into the sultry days of June and July.

The passing by parliament of such important legislation as the Grand Trunk Bill and the prohibition measures, should have the effect of shortening the next session of parliament. I had almost included the Act to Amend the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Bill in the list, but this would not be quite safe, for there is no telling what the fighting men will do. Already there are signs that they are going to start a new agitation, and this may mean a re-opening of the inquiry into their demands when the House meets, and in that event much ground would have to be gone over again.

Grand Trunk Award Limited

Saturday saw the last of the Grand Trunk Bill in the House. The Commons, on a division of 97 to 28, concurred in the amendment put into the bill by the Senate, providing that the amount of the award of the arbitrators is not to exceed a sum which will give the shareholders an annual dividend of more than $6,000,000, inclusive of the $2,500,000 which must be paid annually on the $65,000,000 worth of four per cent. preference stock which the government took over on the same basis as debenture stock. On this revision several of the cross-benchers voted with the opposition in support of the amendment. They were: J. A. Campbell, Nelson, Man.; J. A. Maharg, Maple Creek; J. W. Kennedy, Glengarry-Stormont; J. H. Burnham, Peterboro; J. F. Reid, Mackenzie; and Andrew Knox, of Prince Albert. It was the second vote cast in the House by J. W. Kennedy, the first member to take his seat in the House as the direct representative of the organized farmers. His first vote was with the government when he supported the report of the committee which dealt with soldiers' problems, and declined to support an amendment by Hon. Mackenzie King, calling for the return of the report to the committee.

Cross-Benchers' Attitude

J. A. Maharg, in the House on Saturday, explained why the members of the third party had adopted this course. It was, he said, because the amendment moved by the leader of the opposition did not mean anything. Mr. Maharg indicated that in the future the two old line parties might expect the third party to do some moving of amendments on their own account. His remarks which are worth quoting were:—

"I had not intended to intervene in this discussion, but one of the statements made by the House leader of the opposition did not go down any too smoothly. I refer to his remark that it was evident yesterday from the vote that we were all perfectly satisfied with the report of the committee. There were at least a few who were not perfectly satisfied with that report, and they were probably less satisfied with the amendment that came from the opposition. If my hon. friend was not satisfied with the report, why did he, as leader, not see that the amendment submitted by the opposition meant something? It was a very significant circumstance yesterday that a number of seats on the opposition side that were vacant about the time that the vote was taken were perfectly warm shortly before that. When you put all these things together you can easily see which way the cat is jumping. It may be said of those of us who sit on the cross-benches, that, simply because we vote now with one side and now with the other, we are just changing the coin from one pocket to the other. Well, if conditions continue as they are the cross-benchers may themselves be forced to take a little of the initiative. If we are not perfectly agreeable with the way things come from our friends on the government side, and we find that the same applies to hon. members on the other side, then, as I say, it will be the duty of cross-benchers to take the initiative in matters which come before the House. The only reason why the report of the committee went through without opposition was the assurance given by the government that they would be prepared to make provision for every case of necessity that was brought to their attention. They also gave us their assurance that the door was not closed; that they were willing to consider everything that might come up, with the exception of cash gratuities or bonuses. It was only because of that assurance that there was unanimity in the adoption of the report so far as the government and the cross-benchers were concerned. We shall have another session of parliament before long, and the sincerity of the action taken by the government in the intervening time will have an effect upon our attitude with regard to this report. When the next session comes and the opportunity presents itself, this matter can again be taken up."

"The Better the Day—"

The feature of the closing days of the session was, undoubtedly, the passing of the government's prohibition bills. One of them is an amendment to the Canada Temperance Act, providing

Continued on Page 46

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 19, 1919

A New Move Forward

The democratic revival in Canada, the new life of awakened Canadianism, is bestirring itself vigorously both in the East and in the West. In working to bring into operation the reforms advocated in the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the new Canadianism is advancing with sure, rapid progress, led by the guiding principle of the New National Policy, which is based upon the national welfare and not upon self-interested desires in connection with any particular occupation in which any class of Canadians is engaged.

The Council representatives of the organized farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, who were assembled for deliberation in Winnipeg last week, made a decision which will stand as a memorable milestone on the broad road of progress towards the realization of democracy in Canada. They decided that the time has come for action, with a view to the most effective coordination of the political effort thus far organized for the purpose of electing to the Dominion Parliament supporters of the New National Policy. Such a conference is to be called in the near future, at which the representatives of the political movement of the organized farmers will take counsel together.

The inspiring power of the New National Policy is the source of the political strength of the organized farmers, which has already been made manifest in some measure. That inspiring power is destined to make itself felt in the shaping of the national life in the years to come, if the awakened sense of citizenship throughout Canada in this critical time will respond with vigorous and maintained faithfulness to the inspiring call of duty which sounds in that declaration of policy. The reports submitted at the meeting of the Council of Agriculture show that the whole country is aroused. This is indeed a time in Canada's history big with possibilities for natural progress and true democracy in the establishing of economic and social justice, and in intelligent endeavor to do away with sectional and all other differences, and so to work for the promotion of growth in national unity.

There is solid ground for hopefulness that the democratic movement initiated by the organized farmers in the interests of all Canadians for equal rights to all with special privilege to none, will work out to the accomplishment of these ends. There has never been at any previous time in Canadian history a national movement on more solid ground with clearer sight of high purposes, and such directness in working for their achievement. The inspiring force of this work, the life spirit of the political endeavor of the organized farmers, is devotion to the ideal of developing a national outlook, and a Canadianism that will not suffer the granting of special privileges to special interests or individuals by way of any form of legislation, but will place our laws upon the only foundation which they can justly have, namely, the greatest good to the greatest number of Canadian people. All true Canadian men and women will work together for the establishing of such principles in the public life of our country.

The unifying of Canada can only be done from the ground up. A true Canadian national sentiment cannot grow in any other way. The work of the organized farmers is proceeding in the only way in which it is possible to have sectional, racial or other discords resolve themselves into eventual harmony. We must all work to make Canada a nation with an ideal, a nation great in the character of its people. We must all work, if he would be true Canadians, to have these ideas prevail in the law-making bodies which we elect.

Canada's National Status

Every Canadian has reason to regard with satisfaction the utterance which came from the lips of the heir apparent to the Crown which is the visible symbol and bond of the Empire, in his address to a large and representative audience in Toronto, on the eve of the close of his visit to this country. It was an utterance, needless to say, which the representatives of the British Government accompanying him for that purpose, were responsible for. But that such an utterance should have been made, with the Prince of Wales as its medium, is an event rightly to be characterized as historic, in the true sense of that grievously misused word.

Defining the status of Canada, as a sister-nation of Great Britain in the sisterhood of self-governing nations within the Empire, the Prince of Wales said:—

> The Dominions are therefore no longer colonies; they are sister nations of the British nation. They played a part in the war fully proportionate to their size, and their international importance will steadily increase. Yet they all desire to remain within the Empire, whose unity is shown by common allegiance to the King. That is the reason why, if I may be personal for a moment, I do not regard myself as belonging primarily to Great Britain, and only in a lesser way to Canada and the other Dominions. On the contrary, I regard myself as belonging to Great Britain and to Canada in exactly the same way. This also means that when I go down to the United States next week I shall regard myself as going there not only as an Englishman and as a Britisher, but also as a Canadian and a representative of the whole Empire.

Time was when Canada was described as "a British possession." That time has vanished far into the past. The colonial idea, too, has become obsolete. As the Prince of Wales expressed it, Canada is not a daughter state, owning allegiance to a mother state. Great Britain does not "own" Canada in any sense in which it is not equally true that Canada "owns" Great Britain, and Manitoba "owns" Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan "owns" Manitoba. The position of Great Britain in the Empire is simply one of primacy, which may be expressed by a phrase the Romans used—"primus inter pares," that is, "first among her equals."

Primary Producers the Victims

Typical of the results achieved by the Board of Commerce is the manner in which the decree issued by that tribunal fixing the prices of pork products resulted simply in the packers passing the reduction along to the producers, who were thus made the victims of the Board's action. Every time the Board has issued a decree fixing the price of food products the primary producers have been in this manner the ones to suffer.

Between the primary producer and the ultimate consumer the chain of causes of the high cost of living has acted simply as a transmitter conferring upon the primary producer the penalty of being made the scapegoat. The result is that primary producers have gone out of business, and are going out of business, in great numbers.

Districts of Canada with abundance of coarse grains, suitable for a prosperous livestock industry, and in which it is to the national interest that the livestock industry should be in every right way encouraged and promoted by governmental action, are being denuded of that vitally important industry. Reports to this effect were submitted at last week's meeting of the Council of Agriculture by representatives from the East and from the West. The facts are daily becoming more widely known. Their importance surely does not need to be insisted on.

Ontario's New Government

On Friday morning, last, the new Ontario Government, headed by Premier Drury, was sworn in at Toronto. When the United Farmers of Ontario achieved their sweeping success at the polls, shoulder to shoulder with the forces of Labor, in the recent general elections in that province, certain public men and newspapers, still unable to adjust their thinking to the new era, could do no more than profess to regard what had happened as a freakish vagary of the Ontario electorate. They expressed their opinion that a cabinet could not be formed; in fact they were quite scornfully confident about that. But the cabinet which has been formed is, by general consent in Ontario, an excellent one; the high character of its members and their competence to carry on the administration of the public affairs of the province are without question.

Premier Drury has announced that half a-dozen members of the two old parties have assured him that they will stand by the new government if any want of confidence motion should be brought up in the legislature, and that he has been informed also by several others that they will support the new government in regard to all legislation which appeals to them as being in the interests of the welfare and progress of the province.

This is satisfactory in affording additional proof that what happened at the polls in Ontario means the ending of the old era of blind partyism. And what happened at the polls in Ontario is symptomatic of the process that is going on in the minds of thinking men and women all over Canada.

A Needed Electoral Reform

The promise was made several months ago by Premier Borden that a "Speaker's Conference" would be called to consider Proportional Representation in connection with the new Dominion Elections Act. The National Industrial Conference at Ottawa in September, it will be remembered, passed unanimously a resolution declaring its satisfaction in "the declaration of the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government, that a Speaker's Conference will be called to investigate the merits of Proportional Representation," and urged that "such action be taken without delay." The fact that Proportional Representation is a plank of outstanding importance in the platform of the United Farmers of Ontario is but one of many signs of the times which should serve as a reminder to Ottawa of the promise made by the Dominion Premier.

Unregulated Public Carriers

A matter of importance to which the Council of Agriculture gave attention at its recent meeting is the need of bringing the lake and coastwise carriers, which at present are outside the control of any authority having jurisdiction, in the public interest, over their traffic rates and their traffic methods, should no longer be in that anomalous condition of not being subject to supervision, like the land carriers. The manner in which lake rates on grain have been mounting to

ever higher altitudes would well stand investigation. The Council passed a resolution declaring its opinion that the lake shipping and coastwise traffic should be brought under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners. Methods of combination and high finance piracy are by no means confined to dry land in Canada.

The Dominion Franchise

In attending to the slight revision of the Farmers' Platform, rendered necessary by recent public events, the Council of Agriculture has struck out the plank calling for the repeal of the War-time Elections Act, which has disappeared from the Dominion statute book. In place of that plank, the Council has formulated a declaration that the new Dominion Elections Act to be framed at the next session of parliament should be based on the principle of establishing the Dominion voters' lists in each province on the provincial franchise.

That women should have the franchise on an equality with men has from the first been a plank in the Farmers' Platform. From the beginning of their existence, the Grain Growers' organizations have championed the cause of equal suffrage; they have seen it as a plain, undeniable, fundamental fact that if there is to be government of the people, by the people, for the people, it must be recognized that women, too, are people equally with men, and equally with men are entitled to a share in the shaping of human conditions.

In recognition of the fact that there are injustices in the operation of the existing naturalization law as it affects women, the Council added to the Platform the recommendation for an act based on personal naturalization only, and not on certain relationships, as specified in the provisions of the existing act having reference to women.

That the franchise is the most sacred right of citizenship is the consideration which should be kept in mind unfailingly in the framing of the law conferring it, and should equally be kept in mind in any and all dealing with it thereafter by the elected lawmakers. Unjust tampering with the franchise is the greatest, because the most fundamental, of all possible crimes against democracy and the institutions of self-government. The first of the duties of citizenship is to maintain absolute respect for the sacredness of the franchise.

The Duty to the National Lines

A vigorous declaration was made by the Council of Agriculture at its recent meeting in favor of a determined policy on the part of the Dominion Government for developing business for the railway system which the people of Canada now find themselves in possession of. This is a primary duty which the present Dominion Government owes, and which any Government at Ottawa in the future will owe, to the taxpayers of Canada. The management of the country's publicly-owned railway system will have to be conducted with vigor, efficiency, and a whole-hearted determination that nothing will be left undone that can be done towards making it eventually pay.

Everything must be done that the Government can do to promote the business of the national railway system, and its subsidiary express and telegraph systems. The people of Canada find themselves in ownership of these systems, not as a result of the working out of a policy of public ownership of public utilities but as an inheritance of the recklessness which has prevailed at Ottawa in past years in squandering public money and public resources and the public credit in furtherance of schemes of railway promoting and the construction of needless duplications of mileage across the face of Canada.

The rigid compulsion of necessity enforces the lesson that these 20,000 miles of railway must now be made to yield the greatest possible return for the heavy price they have cost the people of Canada. It is with nothing short of amazement that the public have read these words spoken by Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways in the Union Government, in his speech introducing the resolution in connection with the bill for the purchase of the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific:—

> Now, Mr. Chairman, the Canadian Pacific Railway system is a great one. It has done great work for Canada, and the fact of the government owning and operating a system equal to that of the Canadian Pacific Railway should not in any way allow any influence or advantage to be exercised against the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Canadian Pacific, to which the people of Canada have given in cash and in lands, to say nothing of the enormous total of tax exemptions, something between $350,000,000 and $400,000,000 (making a conservative valuation of the lands), has demonstrated abundantly its ability to take care of itself. For any man in public life to display solicitous concern for this corporation at the expense of the national railway system would be a gross failure of duty to Canada.

Every public man should do his utmost to make the national railway system as successful as possible in every way. The interest of the Canadian people in this regard is as plain as day. There is no possible excuse for any Government attempting to carry water upon both shoulders.

The Guide has in its possession a copy of the circular letter (No. 216) dated October 24, which was issued from the head office of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in Toronto, to every member of the association, calling for co-operation "in order to lay full evidence before a Cabinet committee as to the tariff requirements of your industry." The circular is signed by E. J. Davis, chairman of the Tariff committee, and J. E. K. Bristol, manager of the Tariff department of the C.M.A. As noted in The Guide last week, these conferences between a Cabinet committee and groups of the beneficiaries of the protective system are being held in private. This secrecy of tariff-making is protested against in a plank of the Farmers' Platform. Protectionism is an evil thing, which grows in the dark, avoiding the sunlight of publicity.

The Belgian parliament has passed laws raising both the import and excise duties on spirituous liquors to four times the old rates. The increase in duties is expected to very considerably reduce the consumption of liquor in Belgium. The duties on woollen goods, amounting to 35 per cent., imposed by the Canadian tariff will also have the effect of preventing many people from wearing warm clothing this winter.

The Grand Trunk Pacific, and other railways, have cost the people of Canada many millions of money, and will cost millions more. At the same time the construction of these railways has made fortunes for a number of individuals through the increase in land values they have created in farm lands and townsites. If the land value created by railway construction went into the public treasury, new railways would pay for themselves. As it is the government pays the cost and a few individuals reap the benefit. The taxation of land values would greatly assist in the solution of railway problems.

And This Is Only the Preliminary Skirmish

The Canadian Council of Agriculture in Session in Winnipeg on November 11-13, 1919

Second, left to right: Hon. Geo. Langley; H. McMillan, Vice-president; J. J. Morrison; Mrs. Geo. Drake; J. L. Brown; R. H. Halbert; H. W. Wood, President; J. A. Maharg; Mrs. John Kennedy; H. C. Laughlin, Secretary. Second row, left to right: J. E. Chipman; Miss Mabel Clark; Hon. S. A. Dinsdale; Col. J. T. Fraser; S. M. Johnston; H. G. Fleming; J. T. Wheatman; A. G. Sharpe; R. Brayworth; Peter Wright; James Robinson; Miss Mary McNeelan; J. S. Morrow. Back row, left to right: Miss Sheppard; F. Baker; A. W. E. Burnaby; H. Greenfield; W. S. Wood; F. D. McArthur; A. A. Fowler; W. J. Healy; J. W. Ward; R. A. Parker. Note—Two members of the Council present at the meeting, but unable to be present when photo was taken, were Mrs. J. B. Wood and John Kennedy.

Canadian Council of Agriculture

Largest Meeting in History of Council Discusses Momentous Issues—Political Conference to be Called—Reports Indicate Quebec and Maritime Provinces Will Join Ontario and the West

THE Canadian Council of Agriculture met at Winnipeg, on Tuesday, November 11, and, in a session which lasted three days, dealt with many important problems affecting the interests of the organized farmers and the political movement which has sprung from their activities.

The Attendance

The meeting was presided over by H. W. Wood, president of the council and of the United Farmers of Alberta, who, during a portion of the session vacated the chair in favor of Roderick McKenzie, vice-president of the council.

Others present were: J. B. Musselman, A. G. Hawkes, Miss McNaughton and S. M. Johnson, representing Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; H. H. Wood, F. D. McArthur, Peter Wright, J. L. Brown, Miss M. Finch and Mrs. J. B. Wood, representing Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; Ella Sheppard, H. Greenfield and J. Scott, representing United Farmers of Alberta; J. J. Morrison, Col. J. T. Fraser, R. H. Halbert, R. Brayworth, E. W. E. Burnaby, A. A. Fowler and Mrs. G. A. Brodie, representing United Farmers of Ontario and the United Farmers Cooperative Elevator Company; Hon. F. A. Crerar, M.P., John Kennedy, J. H. Morley and R. A. Parker, representing United Grain Growers Limited; John Fleming, W. J. Robinson, Hon. Geo. Langley and J. A. Maharg, M.P., representing Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company; Miss M. McMillan, G. F. Chipman, W. J. Healy and J. W. Ward, representing The Grain Growers Guide; Norman P. Lambert, secretary.

At the opening sitting a number of sports were resulted and correspondence was read. At 11 a.m. business was suspended for two minutes in accordance with the request of the King, in celebration of the anniversary of the signing of the armistice.

Foreign Language Literature

The secretary reported in behalf of the publicity committee, and dealt with the question of publishing literature in other languages than French and English.

It was resolved that at the discussion of the executive a selection of the literature issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture be published in the English language with the English text running side by side with the foreign text.

Mr. Arkell's Illness

The following resolution was adopted: "The Canadian Council of Agriculture, assembled in Winnipeg, this 11th day of November, hears with keen regret, of the serious illness of Dr. Peter K. J. Arkell, of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and expresses its cordial sympathy and its earnest hope that the indisposition may prove only temporary, and that he may soon be restored to health."

At Tuesday afternoon's session, the council heard an interesting address by H. A. Partridge, of Bladuta, one of the pioneers of the farmers' organization, who spoke on the development of the political movement. Mr. Partridge was warmly thanked for his interesting address.

Screenings

A report was received on the conference held in Winnipeg, recently, to consider the distribution of screenings, at which the Dominion Livestock Commissioner, Mr. Arkell, suggested that the Council of Agriculture should make recommendations as to establishing a permanent system for handling the matter.

After considering the interests both of the Grain Growers of the West, as producers, and the dairymen of the East, as consumers, it was unanimously resolved:—

"Believing that at this time a special need exists in Eastern Canada for standard stock feed, we would recommend that the federal government, through the Livestock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, be invited to continue to act as intermediary between the different interests throughout the present crop year. The council is quite out of sympathy with any action tending to restrict the free exportation in case of standard stock feed, refuse screenings or screenings in any form, as in their opinion the handling of rats or similar commodities should at no time be restricted for the advantage of any manufacturing or feeding interest."

Board of Commerce

The activities of the Board of Commerce came in for some discussion, and a resolution was passed in the following terms:—

"That the Canadian Council of Agriculture be represented before the Board of Commerce and present a case based, first, on the fact that the actions of the board to date have done much to unsettle and demoralize production of foodstuffs, especially in the livestock industry, and secondly, on the fact that evidence adduced before the Parliamentary Committee on the High Cost of Living, has been ignored, and the placing of responsibility of the Canadian manufacturer and the protective tariff for high costs of living to the consumer and high costs of production to the farmer in Canada, has been neglected; and that the presentation of each case be left in the hands of the executive."

Cooperation in Ontario

The following telegram was read from H. B. Cowan, of Peterboro, and was received with applause:—

"Representatives of the cheese factories in Peterboro met here today, and voted unanimously in favor of launching immediately a large cooperative company of dairy farmers to take over and operate cheese factories and creameries throughout Ontario, of which there are over 1,000. Provisional directors were appointed. They instructed me to wire the council their best wishes and their assurances that the dairy farmers of Ontario, will soon be loyal from is a big way."

The Political Movement

As an introduction to the discussion of the political situation and the course of the council in the future, reports were received as to what was already been accomplished in the provinces.

H. M. Johnson reported that the Saskatchewan political organization, which is a separate and distinct organization from the Grain Growers' Association, had the strongest idea of promoting political action solely for federal purposes. He said that his organization was not interested either in formulating platforms or issues, having entirely accepted the platform issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The Canadian Council of Agriculture and the affiliated provincial associations were regarded by the Saskatchewan political organization as the formulating agency. The effort of the Saskatchewan organization, Mr. Johnson pointed out, had been directed with considerable success towards having the people finance their own elections. He reported the results of the "Liberty Drive" for adherence to the new political movement in Saskatchewan. Organization had been on a basis of membership and membership fees.

It would take all winter to complete the canvass, but up to date the political fund established in Saskatchewan amounted to $60,000. With the object of drawing in the support of the Farmers' Platform all other classes in the community, organization work had been commenced in the cities of Saskatchewan, with the idea of carrying accurate information and knowledge regarding the Farmers' Platform to urban people. Cooperation between the organized farmers' movement and the people of Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Swift Current and Weyburn, had already been developed, and, as Mr. Johnson pointed out, their combined objective was to win the next election before a single candidate was nominated.

Manitoba and Ontario

W. R. Wood reported for Manitoba, and said organization had proceeded most successfully in the Brandon district which had become an example for the other districts in Manitoba. Mr. Wood reported that there was no provincial political organization in existence, and that political action had been confined so far to Brandon, Souris, Dauphin, Provencher and Springfield districts. The feeling of the organized farmers in Manitoba, so far as it could be ascertained, seemed to favor the complete control of any political movement by the Grain Growers' Association.

J. J. Morrison reported for Ontario, and attributed the results recently obtained in that province to spontaneous action on the part of the people. They were advised by the U.F.O. Central officials of the need for action, but the action was left to the people in each district without control from the provincial center. The U.F.O. elected 45 members to a House of 111.

E. W. E. Burnaby pointed out that the U.F.O. had 40,000 members at the present time but got 140,000 votes for its candidates in the recent election. He gave to Mr. Morrison entire credit for arousing the spirit in Ontario, which induced this general support to the U.F.O. cause.

Mr. Morrison believed that the support to the Canadian Council of Agriculture platform in a future federal election would be very large.

R. H. Halbert, president of the U.F.O., said that independent of political thought, the goal which the U.F.O. had aimed for for five years, rather than the economic doctrine which had been preached so extensively in Western Canada, had been the motive force behind the political movement in Ontario.

Continued on Page 18

Persian Lamb Fur

"So we plunged our hand to the wild wrist-deep,
In a cinnamon vein of the broad-tailed sheep;
And he who hath eaten one of his food,
By Allah, he knoweth not hunger nor good."
—*Kipling*

The Origin and Characteristics of the Karakul Breed of Sheep and Their Establishment in Alberta—By P. M. Abel

Persian and Karakul Rams and Lambs from Dr. Patrick's Flock.

ONCE upon a time there was a boy by the name of David, who helped his father in the management of a band of sheep. In those days, as now, they had good men on the farms, who felt that the city offered more scope for development, so this David went to town and prospered. He became a king, and wrote poetry which has been the delight of ages, poetry whose most entrancing lines are crowded with Eastern horse from his horse-footed boyhood spent with the herds on those suburban Arabian foothills.

It would seem that all the brains in David's time went into fighting and poetry, because the sheep business didn't make much progress, for centuries later, when a strange star summoned wise men to the birthplace of David's descendant, the same little Arabi sheep peopled the wastes of the old world. Year they had spread. Northward in the shores of the Aral and the Caspian seas, to the land of the Tartars and south and east to impassable Afghan mountains, flocks of these fat-rumped sheep marked the frontiers of civilization. They stood a succession of conquerors forced by the wealth which the golden hoof had created. Persian, and Roman, and Russian, white man and yellow, Christian and Mohammedan, sight in succession sweeping the country bare of all its possessions. Even today the home of the fat-rumped sheep is disputed by Cossack and Bolshevik. Small wonder that there has never been any progress in a land so damned by invasion; that in this twentieth century the domestic life of its inhabitants is the same as that of our biblical patriarchs. Systematic livestock improvement was not to be looked for and as far as we know, the peculiar fat-rumped sheep which graze from Palestine to Turkestan, are the same as the ones Ephraphita of Beth-lehem-Judah tended when his boys left home to fight for Saul.

It is a world-wide maxim that conquest when waged by other nations is always conducted for spoil. Besides rare jewels and spices which Persia afforded, traders valued the fur of its lambs. Since the middle ages, this has been very highly esteemed, serving always as a badge of rank and distinction. Persian lamb fur is, today, one of the choicest in the markets of the world. The Russians who, in 1900, conquered the province of Bokhara, from whence comes the best pelts, operated the largest fur market in the world at Nizni Novgorod, until the last decade. The Germans who seized the value of the trade diverted it to Leipzig, just before the war. Through the process of peaceful penetration German and Russian agents yearly secured the Asiatic hordes of the Aral and Caspian seas, often transporting their purchases many hundred miles by caravan, as this tract of country, equal in size to Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba combined, has only two railroads, neither of them with branch lines.

In the Land of Omar Khayam

Far trading in Asia is not an enviable business. The natives are Mohammedans who regard the Christian with an implacable hatred. Trading is carried on under Russian military protection. Half the population are nomads wandering to higher levels in search of summer pasture for their flocks and seeking the shelter of caves in the inclement season. For in rainfall, temperature and physical characteristics the country resembles southern Alberta, very closely, except that the soil is a desolate unmeasured waste of sand dotted here and there with springs from which little streams emerge to lose themselves in the sand within sight of their birthplace. Upon to these streams Alfalfa and native grasses grow in profusion.

Over most of the plains incessant winds keep the air dusky with drifting sand, and as the sheep are so often turned to graze on this desert they have developed special characteristics to habituate themselves to the life. The peculiar construction of the nostrils serves as a protection against drifting sand. Asiatic sheep have also fat tails or fat rumps which often weigh as much as 10 pounds. This acts as a food reserve, allowing the beasts to go without eating in the manner of camels and the humped cattle of India. Consequently, they are endowed with a degree of hardiness so marked that on the dry mesas of Arizona they have thrived where goats languish.

A Choice Pelt.
This lamb was killed young or may be born by the dam, pelted and of the fleece.

A Cheaper Grade.
This lamb was allowed to grow. The wool is open, the persian gloss and the curls of the wool three are visible.

Three Types

In Great Britain, where strains of sheep are restricted to small localities and careful selection practised, a dozen distinct breeds have arisen in the one small island. The wandering habits of the eastern shepherd have produced the opposite result. There is no fixity of type. Three distinct races are represented, but every sort of a blend may be found, and the Russian authorities who have tried to encourage the industry have been unable to sort them out. The general name of the breed is Karakul. The three divisions are Arabi, Dushai and Shiraz. It would seem that the Arabi type is the oldest, smallest in point of size, and less widely distributed than the others. They are probably the purest descendants of the original sheep which came from the Mediterranean countries, although history contains no unquestioned record of this migration. The Dushai is intermediate in size and by all odds the best fur producer. Of the three types it is the one which is known outside of its native country by the breed name, Karakul. The adult sheep retain their dark brown color throughout life. When crossed with British coarse wooded sheep the Cotswolds, Lincolns and Black-faces Highlands, the progeny produce fur almost the equal of pure-bred Karakuls.

The third type known as Shiraz, produces lambs valuable for fur only when the lambs are pure-bred. As lambs age, their coats grow gray, and by the time maturity is reached, the animal is white, with the exception of the short hair on the face and legs, which retains its glossy black color. They are the largest of the three types, ewes usually weigh 200 pounds, while rams run up the beam at 300. They are found mostly along the Persian borders of Samarkand and Bokhara, and are hence known as the Persian breed of sheep. This name is confusing, as Persian sheep do not produce the best grade of Persian lamb fur, but are so called by the sheep known among us as Karakuls. Persians are very excellent mutton producers. Cases are on record of wool from mature Persians over 10 inches long, bright, strong and very valuable. The world-famed carpets of the East are made from this wool.

Breed Characteristics

The Karakul (and by that we mean the Dushai as distinct from the Shiraz or Persian) is a large sheep, altogether black with the possible exception of a white spot on the head or at the tip of the tail. The ewes are polled, but the rams have a moderate-sized pair of horns. The long, narrow head has a highly arched nose. All three types have characteristic large, pendulous ears, as is the rule with most domestic animals in the fly-ridden, tropical East. The bone is strong and clean, the legs straight and well formed, and the feet large and sound. American breeders who have kept these sheep in the same pastures as Merinos and Shropshires affirmed with footrot, pronounce the Karakul to be free from that common ovine ailment. As would be expected of sheep hailing from mountain and desert, they are nimble and energetic, with a gay carriage, covering great distances in a day's search for a livelihood. They have not as thick shoulders nor as wide spring of ribs as our British sheep and, according to Dr. Wallace of Edinburgh, the world's greatest authority on sheep, the kind quarter is low, short and drooping.

When the Karakul is crossed with British sheep there is a remarkable increase in weight, due to the preponderance of fat-tail blood. Karakuls feed is of excellent quality, gamey and free from the woolly taste which is attributed to mutton from white sheep. Breeders of Asiatic sheep have submitted carcasses to the experts at leading packing plants and hotels for pronouncements as to the superiority of the meat. The recommendations of the gourmets has, invariably, been unqualifiedly favorable while the packers state that these sheep kill out as high a dressing per cent as the breeds to which we are accustomed. The fat from Karakuls is rendered down and serves as the butter of Central Asia.

In their native homes the ewes are milked and the skins has been made

Continued on Page 24

Left, Persian Sheep, other breeds; right, Karakul Sheep. This Picture Shows the Adaptation Qualities of the Native Sheep.

Water Requirements of Crops

Important Investigations Under Way at Olds, Alta., and What They Indicate

INVESTIGATIONS throwing much light on the comparative moisture requirements of different crops and on problems of crop rotations are under way at the Olds, Alta., school of Agriculture. The work is in charge of E. S. Hopkins and Sidney Barnes, advance proof of whose final report have just been issued. The report is rather long for publication in this place, but an endeavor has been made to select extracts that will convey an idea of the nature of the work and of the results that have so far been obtained.

Says the report: "Crops are grown in galvanized iron cans 30 inches in height and 10 inches in diameter. The top of the can is closed by a lid through which holes are bored to allow the plant to grow. Access of rain and escape of evaporation are prevented by sealing these openings with a mixture of tallow and beeswax, which has been found to be soft enough to allow the young germinating plants to penetrate and yet hard enough to resist the action of rain. The soil used to fill the cans is taken from one hole in layers thoroughly shovelled to secure a soil of uniform composition in each can, and filled into the cans in the order in which it was taken from the field."

To these cans water was added and a record of amounts used by different crops was kept. The figures are compared with those obtained by experimenters at other stations. The comparative results for Utah, Colorado, and Alberta, are as follows:—

Pounds Water to Produce One Pound Dry Matter

	1909	1913	1917
		Spring Hopkins and Williams, Utah	Barnes, Colorado
Wheat	540	577	571
Oats	—	615	518
Barley	—	510	526
Peas	442	400	550
Corn	395	370	179
Alfalfa	—	1008	478
Sweet Clover	—	700	551
Timothy	—	—	494

From the above comparison it will be noticed that the water requirements in Alberta are much lower than those in Utah and Colorado.

The following figures show how Olds compares with Akron, Colo., in precipitation and evaporation:

	Average Annual Precipitation	Precipitation May—Sept.	Average Temperature May—Sept.
Akron	16.28	9.09	64.47
Olds	16.74	10.5	55.00

"There are other factors favorable to Alberta not mentioned in the foregoing figures," say the investigators. "The amount of sunshine in the growing season is much greater in Alberta, the evaporation does not continue through out so long a period of the year, and the periods of very high temperature are not as frequent or as severe.

"In connection with precipitation records it must be remembered that evaporation has a very important bearing. At Chesaletta, for example, for the months May to September, inclusive, the evaporation from a free water surface was 35 inches, while at Olds it was only 18 inches.

Average Precipitation Ample

"Now, if it is assumed that oats have a water requirement of about 500 pounds, it is evident that a loss of water will produce 5,240 pounds of dry matter of oats, that 1½ inch of water, equivalent to the quantity of water that would cover 100 acres one inch deep, would produce about 750 pounds of dry matter, while 10 inches of rain would produce 7,500 pounds of dry matter. Of course these figures are not to be relied upon implicitly; production depends upon other factors than water, the soil must be in good fertility, and the temperature must be optimum without the occurrence of prolonged, even of brief duration, of extreme heat unmitigated by wind. However, in most parts of Alberta fertility is almost twice that in Utah or in the Central States, a few analyses show that soil in the vicinity of Olds contains about .4 per cent. nitrogen and about 10.5 per cent. organic matter, while soils in Ontario and the Central States go about two per cent nitrogen and about .4 per cent. nitrogen matter. If the land is properly cultivated the fertility should not present serious drawbacks for better than yet. Periods of extreme drought, and to a more limited extent periods of hot winds, are most liable to reduce yields.

"Farm crops may be divided into groups with respect to water requirements. It will be observed from a view of the figures showing the water requirements, that corn stands lowest, then come the group of cereals, and finally, the group with the leguminous hays. This generalization finds confirmation in the work of all investigators on this problem. Roughly, the water requirements at Olds are about one-half of that found at Akron, Colorado, but it will be seen that the three groups appear in the same order of both places.

Utilize the Straw Cereals

"A point that should be borne in mind in connection with these figures for cereals is that while the water requirements are relatively low for total dry weight of the crops it is fairly high for the dry weight of the grain, which show a water requirement of 500 pounds per pound of dry matter when the total weight of the crop is considered, have a water requirement 715 pounds per pound of dry matter of grain. This would appear to emphasize the necessity of utilizing the straw and tend to point to a superiority for oats and barley, whose straw is more valuable and more acceptable to stock."

Green Manure Crops

After touching on the composition of straw, and stating that not enough work has been done to enable reliable conclusions to be drawn as to the comparative yields of different varieties from the viewpoint of water consumption, the report proceeds:—

"The practice of plowing down crops for green manure to increase the supply of organic matter in the soil is not sound, considering the loss of water from the soil and the reduced yield in the subsequent crop the following year. It is clear that the green manure crop will use up a large amount of water to make its growth and also a supply of available nitrogen. When spring rye is used as the green manure crop it consumes an exceedingly large amount of water, for, according to Briggs and Shantz, spring rye has a much higher water requirement than oats and wheat.

"While, on account of the intensity of this summer's rains, figures of soil moisture contents do not very definitely show the effect of the green manure crop compared with summerfallow, they give some indications.

Comparison of Moisture Content of Land in Summerfallow and in Green Manure

	Per cent. of moisture at depth of 6 ins.	12 ins.	24 ins.	36 ins.
June 19 summer fallow	23.0	21.0	14.0	18.1
Green manure plot	21.4	20.0	13.1	9.4
June 29 summer fallow	24.4	21.0	14.0	14.0
Green manure plot	14.6	17.8	11.6	14.1
Sept. 12 summer fallow	14.4	13.0	11.1	13.0
Green manure plot	13.1	14.0	11.6	11.0

"The yield of crops following summerfallow are according to the work of the Dominion Experimental Farms and the Office of Dry Land Agriculture in the United States, just as large as those green manuring was practised. However, this statement is not meant to cover those abnormal cases of extremely low organic matter content which require correction before normal yields may be secured.

Power to Secure Water

"Some crops though possessing approximately similar water requirements may be able to extract more water from the soil. It is obvious that such crop has the same or a higher water requirement than another, if it is able to extract more moisture from the soil, it is more valuable in dry seasons. While figures for the water requirements of brome grass and Timothy will not be available until next year, examinations of the moisture content of the soil on which Brome grass and Timothy are growing have been made. Brome grass produced a considerably larger yield and extracted the moisture from the soil to a greater degree. The following figures show this:—

Moisture Content of Soil on July 8

	Per cent. of moisture at depth of 6 ins.	12 ins.	24 ins.	36 ins.
Timothy	17.0	13.4	14.3	15.5
Brome grass	14.8	9.7	8.1	9.0

Experiments are under way to determine the power of representative crops to utilize moisture from water contents. The fact that a fertile soil requires considerably less water to produce a crop than a poor one is emphasized. Results were obtained which showed that late-seeded oats had a water requirement of only two-thirds that of early-seeded oats, showing that grain-feed oats are not so hard on land as oats seeded normally in the spring. Experiments are also in progress to determine how much water penetrates to a depth of three and four feet. These will show, among other things, what value the winter's snowfall has in adding moisture to the soil.

The Value of Fall Rye

"Experiments are in progress," concludes the report, "to determine the effectiveness of fall rye as regards water consumption. Fall rye has many obvious advantages such as being able to grow successfully in sandy land, its distributing labor throughout the year, its ability to standing and to harvesting, and its utilizing the risk from fall and first component with enabling farmers to get all the crops matured at about the same time. Moreover, the value of fall rye for fall and spring pasture is exceedingly important, and the value of the grain is about equal to barley as hog feed.

"In addition to these virtues, fall rye appears to be more drought resistant than spring rye, a fact that cannot be underestimated here. Careful observations throughout the country in dry years and the experiments of the North Dakota Experimental Station, appear to prove this.

"It seems likely that fall rye will show a reduction in water requirements on account of growth

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A View of Frank Gillett's Ranch Showing Some of His Harvests

The Keystone of Democracy

Our Local Associations—By Colin H. Burnell

LLOYD George has said, "The Allied Governments are pledged to the establishment of the League of Nations, but it is only the enlightened opinion of the people of all lands that will make it a living power."

It should be equally true that while the organized farmers are pledged to the ideal of a real and working democracy with the highest and purest political life, yet these ideals can only become realities through the inculcation of these ideas in the hearts of our people on the land. The great forward movement of the rural people of Canada, which has been so surely developing through the long years, is at last like a great tide sweeping everything before it, and while it carries with it the promise of great good to all the people of Canada, we should not lose sight of the fact that it also bears heavy responsibilities, not only for those who may be chosen to lead it, but to every individual member of that great class of toilers—our farm men and women.

Until we, every one of us, are willing to accept our share of responsibility, sacrificing the same for interest and participation on our own organization which has made possible the attainment of power by the people, we cannot expect a real and satisfying democracy.

This power will be used for the good of all the people, only if the people themselves do their part.

The Price of Democracy

The point at which democracy turns is the individual elector. If the elector is ignorant, self-seeking and narrow, the government will reflect these conditions in proportion as they obtain among electors.

The question then is, how can we have an intelligent and alert electorate, keenly responsive to any sacrifice for service on the part of its representatives in Parliament?

It is evident that the elector must be informed and must be kept in touch with his fellow-citizens, so that his opinions can be molded and solidified into an active public opinion.

If we will follow out and strengthen the method, which has been used by the organized farmers since they first organized, the formation and use of local associations, I believe we can have these conditions.

There seems to be grave danger that in the heat of successful political action we may forget and neglect our local organization.

If we divorce our political activities from our association I believe we weaken both. Our trouble seems to be that we either do not understand the real meaning of political effort or that we are too willing to take the professional of party politicians a idea of politics. The latter seems to be that politics is a kind of national game to be played by the Ins and Outs. Some farmers were supposed to always support the one side and some to always lining to the other; it did not seem to matter which so long as they remained divided. When the farmers began to consider to better their own conditions they soon found that in order to do so, they must have some laws changed and others made. In other words, they had to effect legislation, because certain laws already affected them in a business way.

When, for instance, the organized farmers secured changes in the Grain Act no one suggested that this had any remote connection with politics. At every local meeting and every district and provincial convention a little bird seemed to whisper "keep out of politics," in other words, be sure and divide at election time. The women were taught that politics was a dirty game, from which they must stand aloof lest they soil their dainty hands.

Influence of Political Conditions

But through all these years of plodding organization effort on the part of the farmers a light gradually began to shine until now it seems as if the truth has burst forth and enveloped nearly our whole rural people, the realization that politics is public business, and that every man and woman not only has the right but should be keenly interested in the conduct of their own business. The farmer has for years been adjured to "mix his religion with his wheat," but was always latvised against mixing his politics with his association or with his organized effort to better the conditions of himself and his fellow-workers. I do not believe that we will ever go back to former political conditions in this country. I believe that the farmer and his wife, through the education that they have received by meeting with their neighbors in their local associations, have gradually but surely come to a realization of the real nature and function of real political action. The farmer knows now that his efforts at production are limited by political conditions and his wife knows that her home surroundings are influenced by these same conditions.

An Inviting Field.

A great field has open before our local association, a great chance to develop citizenship, to weld the different elements of our rural population into a strong and intelligent people, a people who will strive for the good of all and not for the aggrandisement of a few.

Local associations should be organized on practical lines, the effort should not be made, so much to have a large local, as to have the place of meeting conveniently placed and then to enlist as members all the farm people within a radius which makes it possible for them to conveniently attend. A local of 30 or 35 families may be more successful than a much larger one in membership which spreads over too much territory. Farmers have not time to attend many meetings, therefore, the local association should be made to fulfil all the functions to which local organization can properly be applied.

The local association will prosper in proportion as it is of service to the community.

It should aim to give people opportunity for discussion and study of the productive side as well as to the business and political interests of farming. It should give full scope for social life thus enlisting and holding the sympathy of the younger members of the community. What about the future of our country unless our young people of the farms have something besides just hard work and light pleasure to occupy their thoughts. There is so much work for our local associations to do that there never would be any question about keeping them alive, if it were not that nearly every community has too many organizations of a nature which tend to divide the people, and they then bring about as belated a condition locally as is caused in a national way by our old party system of politics. Now that the farmers have broken their party chains and come together for the good of all let us hope that we will break away from the other methods of division and come together closer for the good of the community.

The Power of Association.

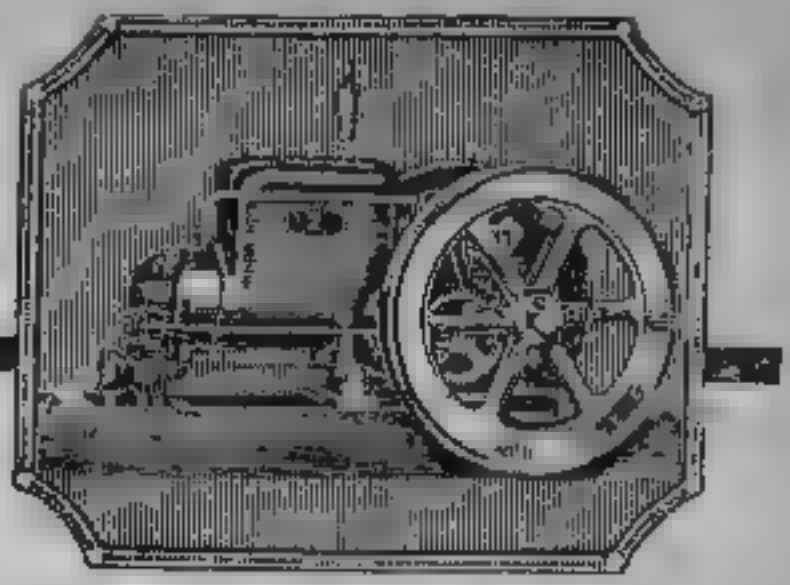
It is to the best interests of our whole nation that the farm people should come together in their local associations. These will be sure to broaden them and give them a better understanding of the problems of the other classes which make up our nation.

I overheard a farmer saying last summer that in his district they did not need their local association because having a mill in their town they had a good market for their wheat. What a narrow idea of the function of a farmers' association.

Our organization should take the lead in seeing that justice is done to our returned soldiers. There is the hundred and one problems connected with their re-establishment on the land and in the various other industries that we cannot shirk this responsibility. There is the problem of our non-English speaking neighbors, ours is the task of making them feel at home in Canada and of teaching them high ideals of citizenship.

The farmers' association will have to pave the way for a better understanding between organized farmers and organized labor, for unless there is more of an amicable cordiale between these two great bodies of workers, we will suffer as a nation. It is only by a fusion of some of the idealistic ideas of labor with the more practical ideas of the folks on the land that we can have a sane and enduring government. Let us then not neglect our local associations now that we are succeeding in our efforts to obtain better representation in parliament, because the foundation of our democracy is found in the moulding together of our rural people in these schools of citizenship.

Making the Best Engine Better-



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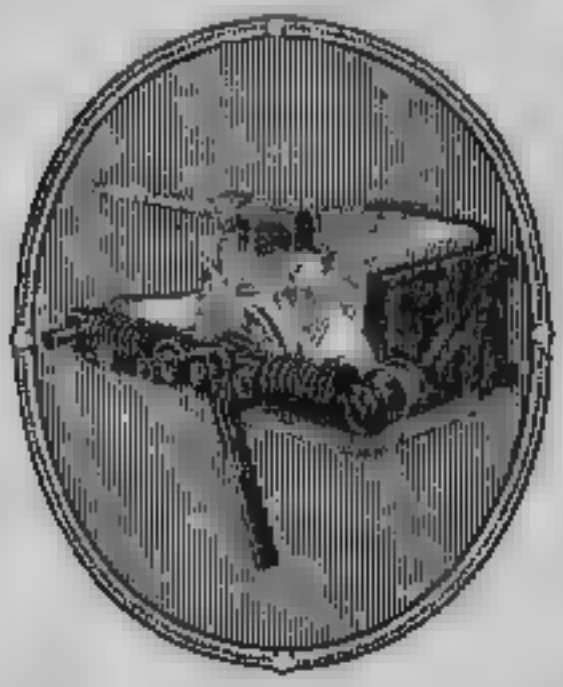

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Free Traders by Night

By George Broadley

JUDGING by the signs of the times there are not many problems left amongst the farmers of the West, and such as still remain [illegible]

[illegible]

Big Spread in Prices

[illegible]

Saving at Home

[illegible]

Wild Lands Taxation

Irene Mitchell, of Maple Bush, N M and, Sask Asks Some Questions

Open Letter to Mr. Meighen

Reply to His Accusations that the Organized Farmers Are Attempting "Class Rule."

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Minister of the Interior,
[illegible]

I [illegible]

[illegible] theory of politics which [illegible] is [illegible] Sir Robert [illegible] lying the liberty system. "But the

Interests Control The Parties

[illegible]

Not a Class Platform

[illegible] ministerial legislation [illegible] Institutes of the [illegible]

Home of H. Lemon, of Cleveland, Winner of Dominion Junior W.P.A. [illegible] Official Bulletin showing stages of progress

Yourself—

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[illegible]

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Gets 99.99% of Butter Fat

Results Guaranteed by Government Dairy Schools Tests.

We know by experience that you will more than easily [illegible] your butter fat profits with your old machine.

And what does it cost you, when you want to buy a new [illegible] to replace an ordinary separator [illegible] the Renfrew's exclusive [illegible] gravity [illegible] and [illegible] of a new machine by simply changing to bowl and fit [illegible]

Cockshutt Plow Co., Limited

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton

Water Requirements of Crops

(Continued from page 9)

[illegible]

Humidity

[illegible]

British Labor and Taxation

[illegible]

U.F.W.A. Secretaries in Session

Separate Session for U.F.W.A. Deals With Many Definite and Important Phases of Club Work

[illegible]

Resolutions for Agricultural Schools

[illegible]

Are Our Practices Proved It

[illegible]

Getting Women Interested

[illegible]

Resolutions of U.F.W.A. and Teachers

[illegible]

Business and Finance

The Plumb Plan

WHAT is the Plumb Plan? [illegible]

[illegible]

Profit Sharing

[illegible]

The Valuation

[illegible]

B.C. Lumber Industry

[illegible]

Taxes and Income

[illegible]

Victory Loan Prices

[illegible]

Dominion War Loans

[illegible]

Victory Loans

[illegible]

Lumber Camps Want Men

[illegible]

Farms For City Men

[illegible]

Tearing New Lands

[illegible]

Homestead Act to be Changed

[illegible]

John Bull's Credit Good

[illegible]

Mutual Insurance

The Advantages of Co-operation

THE [illegible]

A Business Proposition or Charity

[illegible]

Lumberjacks and their living quarters, British Columbia Timber Camp

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

A

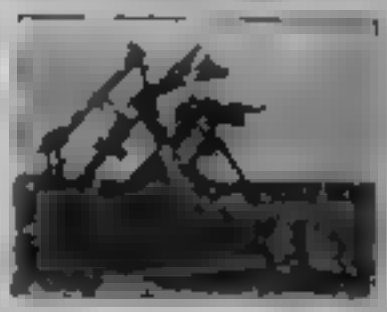
J. H. Moore

naturalized British subjects but all others must be personally naturalized."

Spurs Farmers to Work

Those Who May Vote

Because of the world has which bank



Manitoba Grain Growers

Notice to Local Boards

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

United Farmers of Alberta

Canada and Offices for the United Farmers of Alberta
by the Secretary
H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

Washstones Gets Railway

Standard Plans Hall

Farmer Has Therapist

The Value of Milk

U F A Briefs

A meeting of the Kearth local was recently held, and about 40 members attended. There was some discussion

Divine Discontent

perform in the the following discontent ate ... not rather

Feed Oats and Barley

If you need Feed, write Elevator Dept
Winnipeg or Calgary

United Grain Growers are fortunate in having a good supply of these Cutters and Jumpers purchased before the advance. It's your opportunity to buy at a right price.

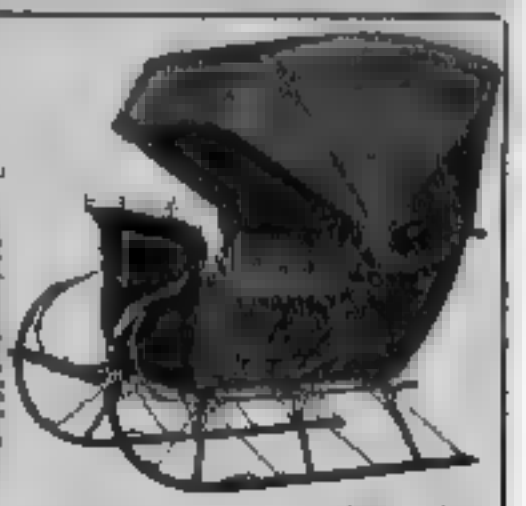
Get a U.G.G. Jumper

V 48. [illegible] Jumper, [illegible] as illustrated, [illegible] shipping station [illegible]

	Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
	[illegible]	59.75	54.50

Portland Cutters

With or Without Stake Top and Side Boxes



		Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
V 40.	Open Portland, [illegible] shipping station	55.40	60.10	59 10
V.41	Metal Portland, [illegible] shipping station	98 15	90.05	101.65

When Shipping out your Car of Grain, make sure your Bill of Lading reads

"*Advise* United Grain Growers *Limited*"

British Columbia Land

[illegible]

LAND DEPARTMENT
Winnipeg Calgary

United Grain Growers Limited
The Organized Farmer in Business

Accident and Illness Insurance

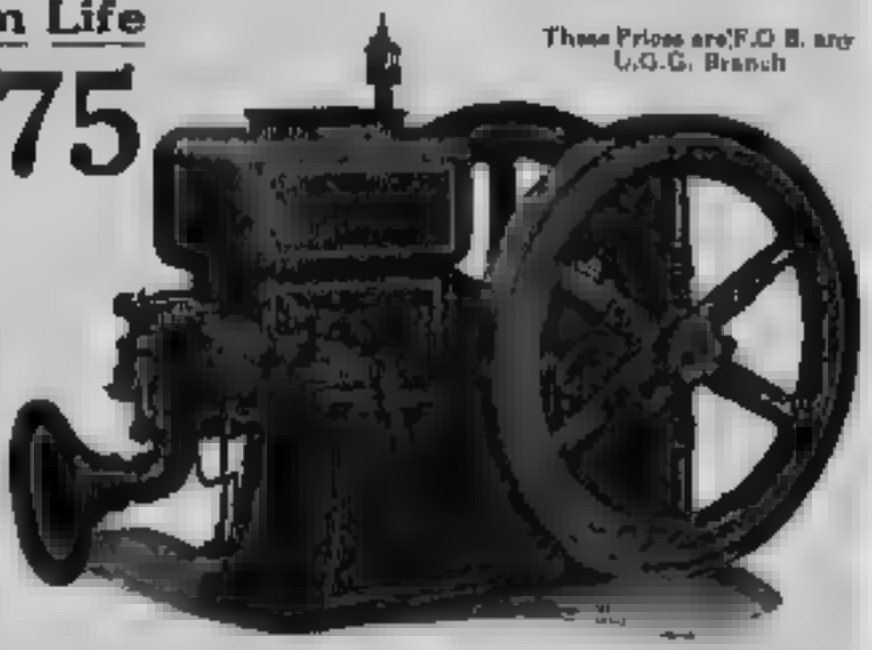
A [illegible] Policy for $2 [illegible] only, and at a special rate has been secured by the Association [illegible] Write for booklet

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT
Calgary Saskatoon Winnipeg

The Bargain of Your Farm Life

40 12 Horse Power HERCULES Kerosene Engines —$375

These Prices are F.O.B. any U.G.G. Branch



Not Entirely New—but by no means Second-Hand

These engines were used in United Grain Growers [illegible] for a period of from [illegible] months [illegible] installed in [illegible] Thus is why these engines [illegible] at such an extremely low price.

WE SAY AGAIN While not entirely new they are by no means second-hand.

New cylinder heads have been installed. New piston rings, new [illegible] where significant wear has set in. Thus they have been practically rebuilt and you can hardly tell [illegible] from an absolutely new Hercules Engine.

Figure the Saving You Can Make

A good standard [illegible] equal to be [illegible] [illegible] as good as new [illegible] $375 [illegible]

An equally good [illegible] portable engine if [illegible] $[illegible] in [illegible]

Satisfaction Absolutely Guaranteed

Put [illegible] this opportunity to get a big high grade dependable Hercules Engine at an extremely low price [illegible] You will be [illegible] these prices [illegible] Guarantee [illegible] guarantee the engines [illegible] satisfactory. They must prove to be just as [illegible] and prove satisfactory in every way or you can return the engine and get your money back.

If Interested Write for Further Particulars.

If you want this Engine mounted, we can give it to you

We have not built for this engine a number of spools [illegible] All-steel Trucks. But if you want a mounted outfit we can give it to you at a price that [illegible] mounting saving as compared to what you would have to pay for an entirely new outfit. Write us for more [illegible] in [illegible]

Price Mounted
507.10
F.O.B.
Any U.G.G. Branch

You do not have to be a Member of this Company to do Business with it

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS Limited
The Organized Farmer in Business

Winnipeg Regina
Saskatoon
Calgary Edmonton

Remember the Annual Meeting

Why we should stop and think about the work the delegates are to do in Winnipeg next week

Nearly 35,000 farmers "getting together." That is the meaning of the annual meeting of the Company in Winnipeg next week.

Of course they can't get together in one place at one time. That's why they send delegates.

But they do "get together" in spirit and in object, not only at one time but all the time. That is what results in the "Organized Farmer in Business."

The Farmers' Company simply means that the Organized Farmers have "got together" with a common purpose—the better handling of their own business. The more those same farmers continue to get together the greater will be the success they make of their own Company.

It would be a great thing if all those members would stop and think about the annual meeting while it is going on next week. Each would realise that the delegates are there representing him—working for him.

Each would realise too that the delegates, the whole 340 of them, working alone could not accomplish the success of the Farmers' Company. The directors they elect could not do it—nor the management—nor the employees.

It is the farmer himself who must do it.

It was the farmer who was responsible for the Company coming into existence and for its success up to the present. On the farmer himself rests the responsibility for still further progress through the Company.

If we could all sit down and think about that, it would mean a fresh impulse of strength for the work to be done in the Farmers' Business Organization.

There is another reason for giving thought just now to the affairs of the Company. The new Local Boards have just been elected for the year. They can do much more for the progress of the Company and the interests of the farmers of their districts if they know that every member of their local has the "get together" spirit.

This is not only for members of the Company but for all farmers. Every farmer in the West whether he holds shares or not can help along the work of the Organized Farmer in Business, if he has the "get together" spirit. Let every farmer this next week stop and think for a little while about the importance of the farmers being in business. It will help the work the delegates are doing on his behalf.

This is the Thirty-Second of a series of articles published by United Grain Growers Limited

Persian Lamb Fur

[illegible] page 7

[illegible]

Factors in Fur Production

[illegible]

The Pastoral Plain Near Meshed Persian Karakul and Goats

[illegible]

American Importations

[illegible]

HILL

Says — HOLD YOUR FURS

FREE

MAIL COUPON TODAY

$6 to $10 Tonight

From One Trap

He Got Double What He Expected For His FURS

S. Silberman & Sons

"The House With a Million Friends"

Write Us for Price List

Honest Grading Highest PRICES FOR FURS

The one big reason why you should ship ... trade you the top market prices on every ... ship to us. You are interested in get ... out of your raw furs. A ...

One Shipment Always Brings Many More

... You are bound to be satisfied ... policy to satisfy every single ...

PROMPT RETURNS

Illustrated Trapping Folder, Shipping Tags and Continental Price List Sent Free

JOSEPH ULLMANN, Inc.

MAIL THIS COUPON

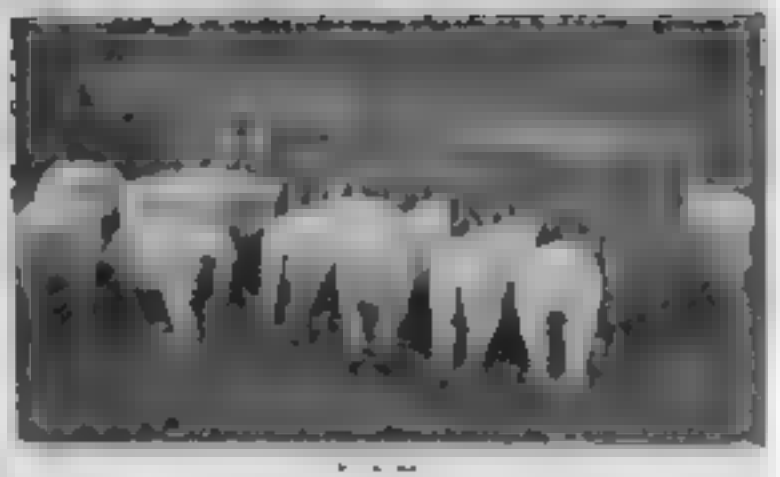
Patronize Home Industry

Ship Your Flaxseed To

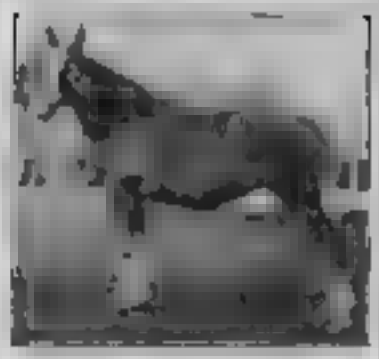
THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL COMPANY

MONTCALM STREET

While making quantity you have to offer Government Weighing and Inspection



Advantages of Horse Power



Is Every Animal At Its Best?

Does your stock lose their Summer's gain through November neglect? Your animals are now [illegible] nutritious grasses of summer pastures which supply the needed laxatives and [illegible]

digestion good b[illegible]

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

A Conditioner and Worm Expeller

[illegible] conditioner

Why Pay the Peddler Twice My Price?

Dr Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

PERCHERONS BELGIANS

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

Herd Headed by the Top Grow Bulls

OAK BLUFF HERO by Imp. Oakland Star and WILLOW RIDGE MARQUIS by Imp. Oakland Marquis

[illegible]

NORMAN HARRISON Pridgin, Ariz.

WHITE LIGHT

TEN NIGHTS FREE TRIAL

GET YOURS FREE!

[illegible]

[illegible]

Horse Breeders Clubs

TRAPPERS

[illegible]

Write Today

ROGERS FUR CO.

[illegible]

TRAPPERS

A SQUARE DEAL

WE CHARGE NO COMMISSION

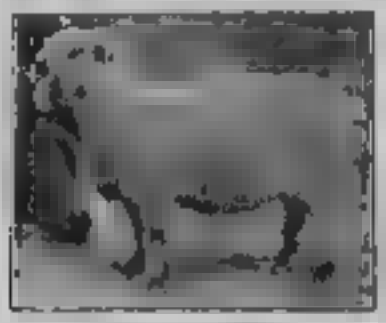
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

Freezing Injuries to Potatoes

Reference to Land Packer

Roofing on Shares

As They Grow in Northern Alberta

[illegible]

An Irrigation Farmer

[illegible]

Kernels

[illegible]

Religion and Life

The Countrywoman

Demands Fair Play

Prohibition Legislation

The Women's Vote

Druggists Against Act

Women in Municipal Elections

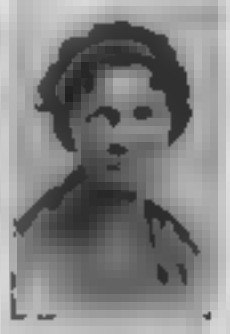
Municipal Hospitals Increase

Reporting Show

Farm Women's Clubs

"Where Do We Go From Here?"

By Mrs. M. Louise Burbank



Springhill Holds Meeting

Wildpath School Fair

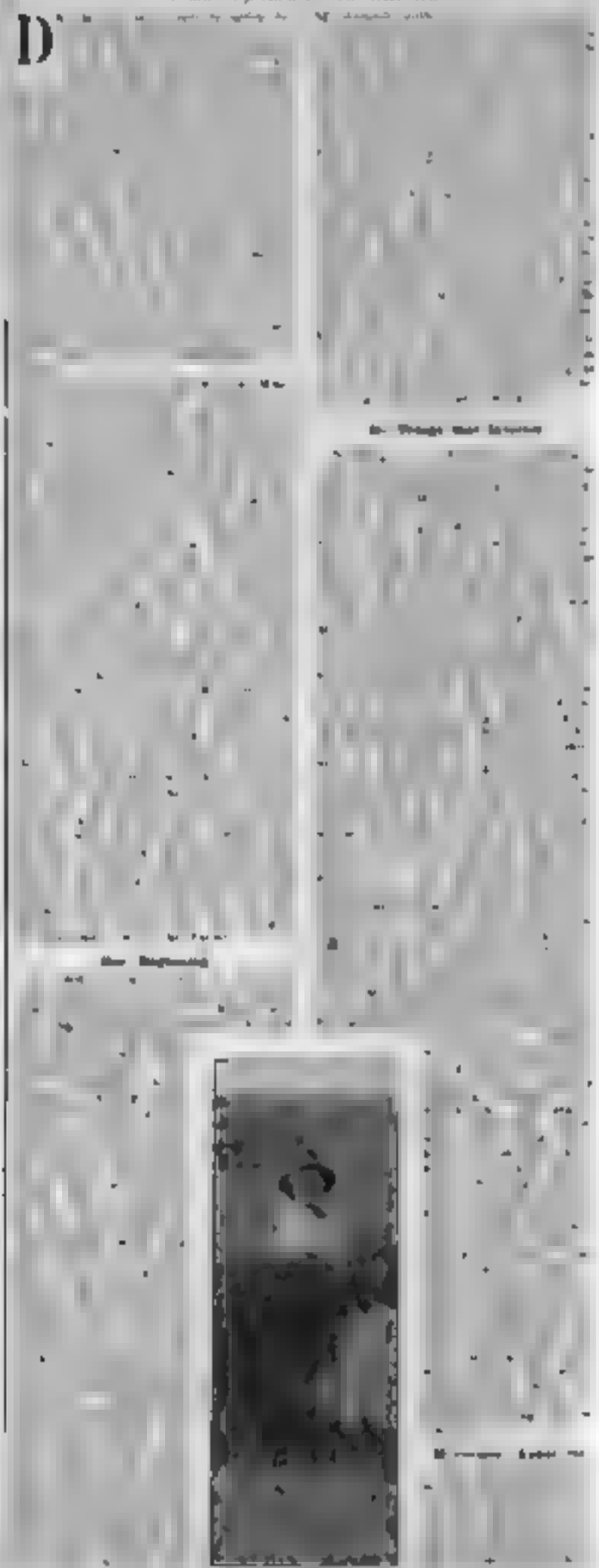
Albery Women's Institute

Club Briefs

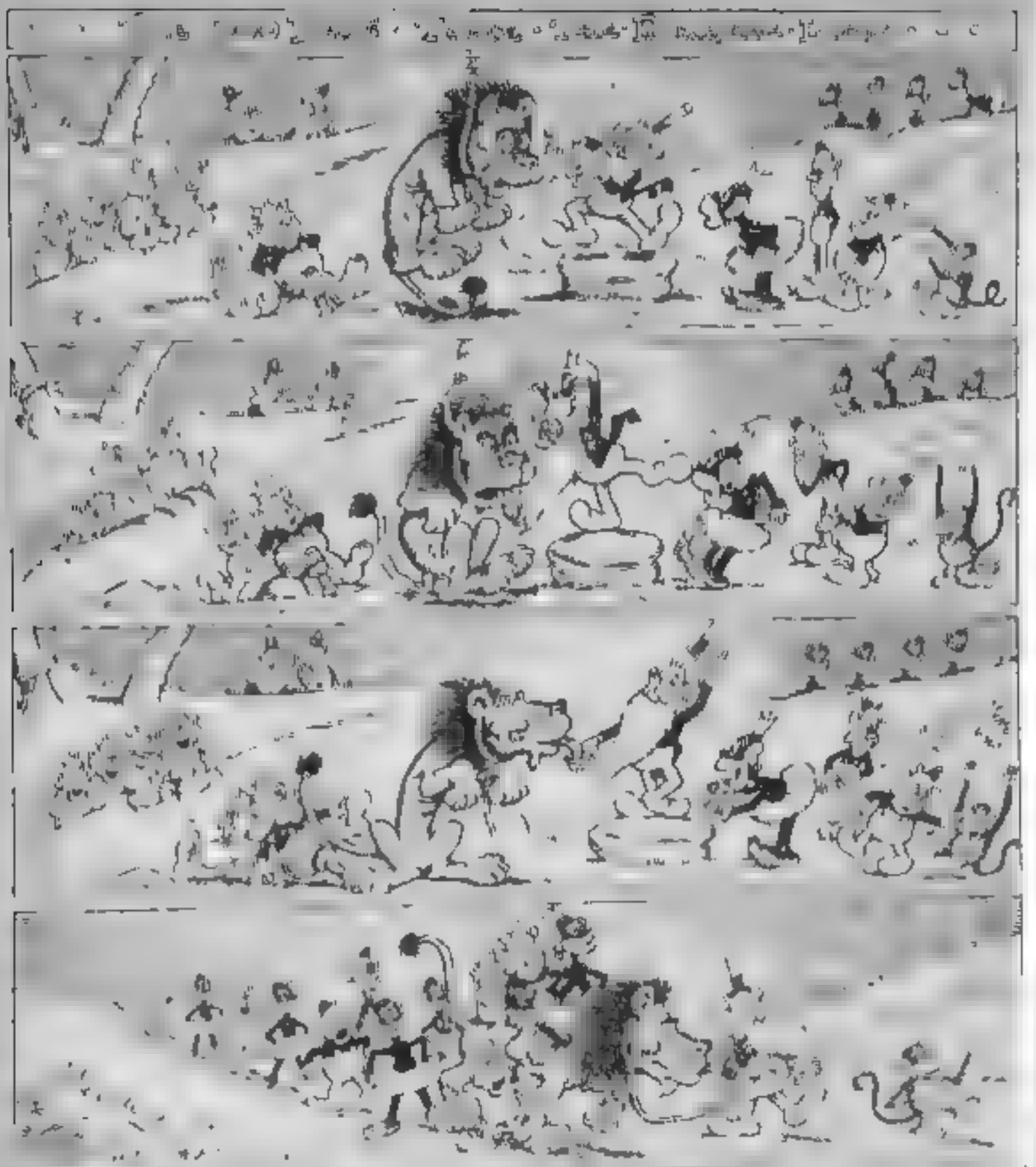
Dr. Montessori and her Methods

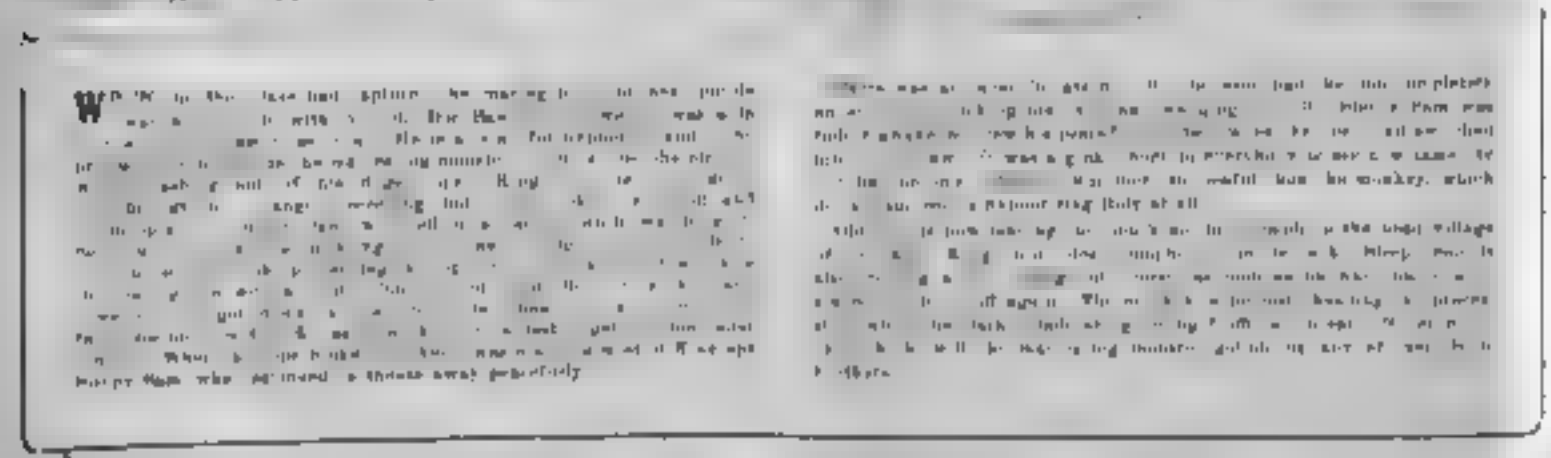
Its Application to the Training of the Small Family in the Average Home—By Ruth Preston Stevenson

D[illegible]



Religion and Life





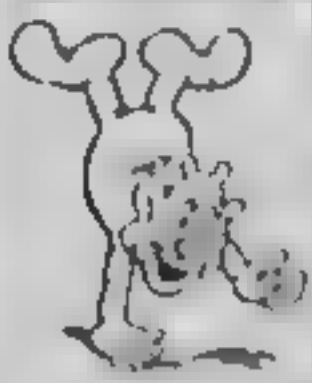
FIRST PRIZE

In Doo Dad Coloring Competition for October, won by

BERNARD LEWIS ROCKSTON ALTA

2nd PRIZE FAMILY IN THE PUBLICITY BANK

3rd PRIZE ELLA TIMMONS CARDIFF BANK



COUPON

Ask for goods by name. Advertisements give these names

Leader of Conservative Party

B. G. Willis of Indianapolis has been chosen leader of the [illegible]

B. G. Willis

[illegible]

Canadian Council of Agriculture

[illegible]

Alberta

[illegible]

Quebec

[illegible]

Conferences To Be Called

After [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Government Railways

The railway situation was [illegible]

Lake Dauphin

Cleaning Charges

Platform Decision

North Ontario By-election

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 8

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

Eight Cents Per Word--Per Week

"The Early Bird Catches the Worm"

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

POULTRY

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUminum, 90c. 100; colored celoid strip $1.20 100; egg boxes, 15 size, $2.00 doz.; 30, $3.00; incubator thermometers, $1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalogue Free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 41

FREE ARTICLE—IF YOUR BIRDS ARE SICK OR you need advice concerning poultry, write Dept. one of Purdue Products, Brandon, Man. 47-4

TURKEYS

TURKEYS WANTED—NUMBER 1st CITY people want to purchase a number of dressed turkeys. Market prices paid. Write, stating how many you can ship, express weight and when will be ready. Address W. H. Quinn, c/o Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 47-3

FOR SALE — PURE - BREED MAMMOTH Bronze turkey toms, $5.00; hens, $3.00; pure-bred R.C. Black Island Red pullets, $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Andrew Pederson, Parkdale, Sask. 46-4

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, $5.00; hens, $3.00; Also White Rock cockerels, $2.00 each. Mrs. A. D. Galbraith, Wawanesa, Man. 46-50

LARGE STOCK MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, gobblers $6.00; hens, $4.00. Absolute cockerels, $2.00. All Rose birds. Harold Ross, Engerton, Man. 45-3

TURKEYS FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME CHOICE Mammoth Bronze turkey gobblers from 1919 hatching, $7.00 each. Mrs. John Wilkins, Melita, Man. 45-3

BRONZE TURKEYS—EXTRA LARGE STOCK, toms, $8.00; hens, $4.00. Also pure-bred Partridge Wyandottes, cock, $3.00; hens, $2.00. C. M. Adams, Major, Sask. 46-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, Hay Satchel, gobblers, $6.00; hens, $4.00. Order before Christmas. Mrs. Wm. Carey, Dauphin, Manitoba, Man.

SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, toms, $6.00; females, $4.00; pair, $10. H. Dickel, Unity, Sask., Box 40. 47-4

TURKEYS, MAMMOTH BRONZE, PRIZE pure-strains, toms $8.00, hens $6.00. J. J. Bedaness, Lordburn, Sask. 45-3

PRIZE-WINNERS — BRONZE TOMS, $8.00; hens, $4.00; Buff Orpington cockerels, $3.00. Mrs. Gilbert, Midway, Alta. 46-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS toms, $6.00; hens, $4.00. Mrs. Geo. Fraser, Belle Meadows, Man. 46-3

SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, toms $6.00; hens $4.00. Mrs. Chas. E. Dyell, Cypress River, Man. 46-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND turkeys, hens, $4.00; toms, $7.00. Apply to William Mitchell, Roberstay, Man.

FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, $6.00; hens $3.00. Mrs. A. H. McDonald, Shoal Lake, Man.

BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, $8.00; HENS, $4.00. Mrs. J. Wilson, Box 120, Carlyle, Sask. 45-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, $4.00. ALF. Thompson, Sperg, Man. 46-3

SELLING—BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, $8.00; hens, $4.00. Mrs. Jas. Brady, Lanes, Sask. 47-4

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

FOR SALE—30 PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH Rock cockerels, good to 11 lb. cockerel, born large boys, price $2.00 each, two or more, $2.00 each. Not show birds, but the finest, yellow legged lighting, fine laying strain. C. A. Fields, Brookdale, Sask.

70 PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, hatch stock, guaranteed, $3.00 and $5.00 each. Mammoth Bronze Turkey toms $6.00. Florence Scott, Antelopeton Poultry Farm, St. Lazarde, Man. 47-4

SELLING—JUDGE'S PURE-BRED BARRED Rock cockerels, show range birds from two pens, being sired by Pratt'ney, $2.00 each; $10.00 per pair. $5.00 each after New Year. Fine D. Ballantyne, Goodsoil, Sask. 45-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $1.50, TWO FOR $3.00; pullets, $1.00; selected birds, or more pens, winners; April and May hatch. Order early, supply limited. J. Hanson, Marshall, Alta. 45-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, early hatched, well matched birds, $3.00 each, pair, they last. F. MacLachlan, Parkbeg, Sask. 47-3

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCKS, LARGE SIZE. May hatched hens are bred-to-lay strain, cockerels $1.50 each; $7.00 per pair. Jack MacKenzie, Arrow River, Man. 44-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, PURE-BRED from best strain stock, vigorous healthy birds $2.00 to $3.00 each, $5.00 to $10.00 after Christmas. Thomas Graham, Melita, Man. 46-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS $1.50 EACH, two for $2.00. A. Carroll, Portageville Poultry, Man. Box No. 8. 44-4

BARRED ROCKS—PURE-BRED COCKERELS, strong, laying strain. J. Hanlon, Carman, Man. 45-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, $2.00. Mrs. Ernest Wilson, Pilot, Sask. 46-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—L. R. Gold strain, $2.00 each. Brackett, Riverton, Man. 46-4

SELLING — BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, large, well-marked birds, $2.00 and $3.00. Mrs. Ab. Boulter, Lacon, Sask. 47-3

PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, $2.00. F. Bosley, Cottonville, Sask. 47-3

RHODE ISLAND REDS

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, good strong strain, healthy and vigorous, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00. John S. Daley, Pleasant Lake, Sask. 47-4

SEBRIGHTS

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKerels, $3.00; hens, $2.00; Rose Comb Black Island White cockerels, $2.00. Eggs that guaranteed. Mrs. R. C. Beasley, Estevan, Sask., Route 1. 46-3

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—30 SELECtion from 100, Harry & McArthur strains. Also hatched, good color, splendid type, $2.00 and $3.00 each. George Branch, Plain, Man. 47-3

LEGHORNS

THOROUGH BRED S. C. W. LEGHORNS cockerels, large vigorous Barron & Ferris heavy laying strains, $2.00 to $5.00. Spring pullets, $1.00. Eggs 100-$. Jas. Jenkins, Cloverdale, Sask. 46-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, 200 cockerels, bred from my top winners, Saskatoon, Calgary, Lethbridge, Regina, $3.00 each. A. Martin, Box 400, Saskatoon. 47-4

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, $3.00 each; two for $5.00 or three for $7.00. R. W. Hunt, Route 3, Greenview, Man. 45-3

FOR SALE—NUMBER OF PURE-BRED WHITE Leghorn cockerels, $2.00 each. May hatched. A. Talbot, Tomkins, Manitoba.

FOR QUICK SALE—S. C. PURE-BRED BROWN Leghorn cockerels, $1.50 each; four for $5.00 or eight for $9. Alex Hildebrand, Scally, Sask. 47-2

WYANDOTTES

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FROM Guild's 250-egg strain, $5.00. Harry Foster, Paris, Sask. 46-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM great layers, $2.00. Mrs. Pomphrey, Delorme, Man. 45-4

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERels, vigor strain, $3.00 and $5.00 each. Mrs. J. Ross, Vermilion, Alta. Box 34. 46-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels, quick cock, $3.00 each. W. G. Hill, Verwin, Sask. 47-3

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERels, Martin's strain, $2.50 each. Alex. T. Webster, Bredenbury, Sask. 47-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, $3.00 each, or two for $5.00. Ernest J. Glass, Kinosot, Sask. 47-3

BUFF BREDS

CHOICE PURE-BRED EARLY HATCHED MAMmoth Pekin Ducks—Drake sires, either sex, $4.50. Silver Hamburg, Hamburg cockerels, $3.00. Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, $3.00. Barred Rock pullets, $2.00. Fred Mortimer, Gladstone, Man. 47-3

BRONZE TURKEYS, PRIZE-WINNING STOCK, toms, $7.00; hens, $4.00; pure-bred White Wyandotte and Buff Orpington cockerels, $3.00 each. H. H. Hutchinson, Wapella, Sask. 47-3

SELLING — PURE-BRED WHITE WYANdotte cockerels, $3.00; White Leghorn cockerels, $2.00. George Thomas, Hartney, Man. Box 153. 46-3

EXHIBITION BRONZE GOBBLERS, $7.00; hens, $4.00; Toulouse ganders, $5.00; geese, $5.00; Pekin drakes, $3.00. Foster Bros., Lyons, Man. 47-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE ganders, $4.00; geese, $3.00; also Bronze tom turkeys, $4.00; hens, $3.00. Mrs. W. A. Walker, Oxbow, Sask. 46-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE AND African geese, $4.00 and $5.00; Buff Orpington cockerels, $2.00. Mrs. Roland, Manitoria Beach. 46-3

TOULOUSE GEESE—MALES, $6.00; FEMALES, $4.00; Bronze turkeys, toms, $5.00; hens, $4.00. None offered after Nov. 20th. Clarence MacKay, Box 87, Virden. 45-3

SELLING—DARK COMMON POULTRY, SEVEN hens and rooster, $10. Cockerels, $1.50 each; pullets, $1.00 each. Thomas Gilbert, Fairlee, Man.

BARRED PLYM ROCKS, $2.00 DRAKES, Pekin, $1.50; drakes, $2.00. Mrs. Franklin, Lockhart, Sask. 47-3

WHITE HOLLAND COCKERELS, $3.00 and $4.00; White Pekin Drakes, $3.00. Mrs. Angus MacNaughton, Lacon, Sask.

FOR SALE PURE-BRED BROWN DRAKES, $3.00; drakes, $4.00. P. Nair, Hamiltonville, Sask. 47-3

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, MALE OR female, $4.00 each until January 1st, 1920. J. T. Bateman, Wolseley, Sask. 47-4

PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, $2.50 EACH; six Toulouse ganders, two years old, $4.00. Mrs. J. Fleming, Box 126, Asquith, Sask. 46-3

TOULOUSE GEESE AND RED BURMESE TOMS, turn. Ganders $4.00, geese, $3.00; gobblers, $4.00 hens $3.00. F. G. Hyde, Virden, Man. 46-3

EMDEN GEESE, LARGE BIRDS, MALES, $7.00; females, $6.00; also Bronze turkeys. John Gilmour, Virden, Man. 46-3

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, $6.00 EACH, J. H. Turner, Hartney, Man. 46-3

WANTED—LARGE, TWO-YEAR-OLD TOULouse geese. Frederick Fuller, Hemsdale, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE. Mrs. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 47-3

WHITE CHINESE GEESE AND GANDERS $3.00 each. M. H. Cameron, Minnedosa, Man.

GOATS

SELLING—THREE ANGORA GOATS. WRITE Thomas Gilmour, Virden, Man.

CANARIES

SELLING—ROLLER CANARIES. BEGINNERS, $10.00; hens, $5.00. Mrs. Jas. Boulter, Lacon, Sask. 47-3

FOXES

FOR SALE—PRINCE SILVER BLACK BREEDing foxes. Reid Bros., Bedswell, Carlyle, Man.

DOGS

FOR SALE—LARGE PEDIGREED AIREDALE bitch, year and a half old, with three pups one month old; two males and one female. Price, $25. Pups sired by exceptionally large well-bred Airedale. C. A. Fields, Bracefield, Sask.

SELLING—10 WOLF HOUNDS, 18 MONTHS to 4 years, from $25 to $50. Pups from female Hires Beagle and registered Russian wolf. $5.00. J. Day Earl. W. C. Thrum, Springside, Sask. 47-2

SELLING—REGISTERED COLLIE PUPS, from good herding stock. $8 each. E. C. Brown, Box 56, Minto, Man.

GOOD RETRIEVER PUPPIES—TWO MONTHS. Mother good duck dog. $10 each. Art Wade, Hudson's, Sask.

SELLING — REGISTERED PEDIGREED Russian wolfe bitch, trained. Kate Carmichael, Timberlake, Sask. 46-3

AIREDALE TERRIER PUPPIES, BEST OF breeding, from vigorous stock; males, $20; females, $15. J. H. Clements, Shaunavon, Sask. 47-4

FARM LANDS

EXCEPTIONAL MICHIGAN 1919—BARGAIN, $3,100, with stock, machinery, crops included; 80 improved, good, rolling, clay loam, plenty timber, orchard, churches, 3 miles to thriving city; 60 acres mixed hardwood timber, last year cleared 10 top, rest in the spot, 120 fine, rich, level, spring and creek watered pasture, big sturdy barns, horses, good lot, orchards. Good 11-room house, furnace heat, 2 big barns, granary, corn, hog houses, etc. Aged owner wants to retire and throws in for quick sale pair horses, cows, wagons, harness, tools, hay, grain, potatoes. $3,100 gets all, and only $1,000 down required, balance easy terms. Read home, write today, this investment. Reliable page 20 Strout's big fall catalog more bargains of profiting from Strout Farm Agency, 300 R.D., Pierson Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Can supply the market in quantities large. In some instances the sum of $20 to $30 will settle the first year's payment. Write us for particulars stating details desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, 139 Main Street, Winnipeg. 12

HALF SECTION—7½ MILES FROM MOOSE Jaw, 115 acres summerfallow, 100 acres cultivation, stable, coal, well, fences, cattle, pigs, hen's, implements, electric lights, plenty of water. $31 an acre. $4,000 cash, balance at 6 per cent. A. W. Johnston, Box 836, Moose Jaw, Sask.

FOR SALE—THIRTY SECTION, WELL IMproved, all under cultivation, 600 acres excellent summerfallow, four large modern houses, well as good as city in Saskatchewan, cost $100, bargain for quick sale. C. A. Field, Stoughton, Sask.

HALF SECTION—200 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, fair buildings, good well, 35 head horses, farm implements. Good wheat land, top miles from Lake Alma—Three Lines. For price and terms apply D. McLean, Cardiff, Sask. 46-3

WANTED—100 FAMILIES TO LOCATE IN South Florida. Climate better than California. Worth a thousand call. Write for literature and sample soil. P. Parkman, Box 147, Ellenton, Sask. 47-3

SWEET QUARTER SECTION—320 ACRES CULtivated, 80 acres pasture, 40 to be plowed, nearly all fencing, $40 acre; $4,000 cash; terms on balance—H. Bender, Bender, Sask.

FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write J. J. Swanson, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man. 45-3

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Exchange Co., Dept. 16, Lincoln, Nebr.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SASKATCHEWAN FARMS Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James F. White, New Prestolia, Wis. 45-4

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR property write us. John J. Rask, 47 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

GRAPPE'S FARM CATALOGUE, POSTPAID, Rankin.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ONE FOUR-BOTTOM GRAHAM Dufour Engine Gang, serviceable 80h, good as new, only plowed 200 acres. Not taken shares, new. Cash $450. Grain, hens. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 47-2

FOR SALE—4 H.P. INTERNATIONAL MOTOR, vertical engine, stationary stock cutter, complete and Lake No. 40 feed mill, in good condition. $100 for the outfit. R. N. Francis, Prairieville, Sask.

FOR SALE—FIVE-FURROW CUSHMAN ENgine gang, tractor-drawn plows, green oil, stubble bottoms, in A1 shape. $400 cash. John Gilmour, Alameda, Sask. 47-4

SELLING—UNITED GRAIN GROWERS ENgine disc No. 40. Fairbanks Calibrator No. 107, nearly new. H. P. Hayden, Dorian, Saskatchewan.

BARGAIN FOR CASH—1917 FORD CAR WITH Wood tractor attachment to do working outdoors. $900 buys the outfit. Write at once. H. H. Jensen, Prairieville, Sask.

EXCHANGE TRACTOR AND PLOWS, FOR hay or green feed. Cash Bookman, Medicine Hat, Alta.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—ONLY CEDAR, ROUND TAMarac and white boys posts. Write for carload prices delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

SELLING—SEMI-SEASONED WILLOW POSTS, Miles C.P.R. Co-operative Association, Limited, Miles, Alberta.

SEED GRAIN

SEED TESTING

Guide subscribers who wish to have seed grain tested for purity, grading and germination may have same done free of charge, by sending samples to Dominion Government Seed Branch, Winnipeg or Calgary. Two tests will be made free for any one farmer, after which a nominal fee is charged.

200 BUSHELS GRAGER WHEELER'S FAMOUS Grain Improved Marquis—Stored for purity, thoroughly screened, cut, 2c. per pound, cleaned and bagged. $2.50 per bushel, Carry Seed Rules—Sacked May 5th on cars, 2c. Growing crop received 19 points out of possible 20 for purity by government inspector. $2.50, including bags. Andrew Hilbert & Sons, Vernon Registered Seed Farm, Wadsworth, Man. 47-4

RED BOBS WHEAT—GROWN FROM SEED obtained direct from Seager Wheeler 1918. Growing crop examined and approved by government field inspector. Guaranteed for purity of variety. Price $3.00 per bushel, sacks extra included. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or previous price immediately refunded. Harvest Professional Seed Farm, Wadsworth, Man.

FOR SALE—LIMITED QUANTITY PURE RED Bobs Wheat—Grown from select stock secured direct from Seager Wheeler. Been grown on new land. Price $7.00 per bushel in bag lots. Less 10 bushels or more $7.00 per bushel. J. E. Fields, Regina, Sask. 45-3

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, SEVEN TO 10 days earlier than Marquis; seed obtained from Seager Wheeler and The Guide. Grown under the rules of the Seed Growers' Association, price $10.50 per bushel, bags included. W. H. Pomphrey, Dominion Seed Farm, Elm, Man. 46-3

FOR SALE—4,000 BUSHELS OF AMERICAN Banner Oats grown on new land, also a few bushels of Garton oats. Price and samples on request. Apply R. Tennell, Bellevue P.O., Sask. 47-3

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, 112 BUSHEL, yielded 40 bushels acre with practically no rust. Grown from Seager Wheeler seed, obtained through The Guide. A. Dreiker, Delta, Man. 46-3

500 BUSHELS RED BOBS WHEAT—SEED direct from Seager Wheeler 1918. John T. Arthur, Shoal Lake. Price $6.00 per bushel. Sample free. 47-3

FOR SALE—PURE, CLEAN GARDEN OATS. Guaranteed Banner 32 bushels per acre; 40 grown on breaking. A. E. Kelly, Box 13, Hendrickson, Sask. 47-3

RED BOBS WHEAT—REFINED, 19 DAYS earlier than Marquis, $10 per bushel. Lyle Erickson, Bags included. A. A. Smith, Brandon, Man.

OATS—GROWN FROM REGISTERED SEED, on breaking. Clean and clipped. $1.00 per bushel. L. A. Peck, Gray, Sask. 47-3

SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, CLEANED, $2.00 bushel, bags extra. Stanley Smith, Delisle, Sask.

SELLING—ENGLISH BANNER SEED OATS, 90c. per bushel, f.o.b. Bangor. Use 1½ bushels to normal. H. J. Olson, Bangor, Sask. 47-3

RED BOBS, LIMITED QUANTITY AT $10.00 bushel. Further particulars, Grassmere Farm, Holland, Sask.

FOR SALE—CAR OF MARQUIS RED WHEAT, cleaned, $3.00 per bushel. H. R. Powell, Dominion, Sask. 47-3

CHOICE SEED OATS FOR SALE—ENGLISH Banner and Victory, 85 cents, good heavy two sale, 75 cents. F. Chickson, Wallace, Sask. 46-4

FOR SALE—4,000 BUSHELS BANNER OATS, Government test 93. Apply Alex G. MacGregor, Box 93, Saltcoats, Sask.

KITCHENER WHEAT, 1,000 BUSHELS, GROWN on breaking, $2.00 bushel in Kilner bags extra. W. G. Thompson, Eclare, Sask. 45-3

FOR SALE—SEED AND FEED OATS. APPLY R. Fletcher Harper, Sask. 47-4

FOR SALE—CLEAN GARDEN OATS THAT WILL grow. W. H. Cleary, Wilson, Sask. 47-3

SEVERAL MISCELLANEOUS

XMAS TREES FOR THE CHILDREN, FIVE TO seven feet tall, cleared and bushy, $0.75 each; trees eight to 10 feet, $1.00 each, carriage paid. Cash with order. Trees to dealers at reasonable prices. Fred Nelson, Box 100, Chesley, Man. 45-4

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE, HIGH grade, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Uplick service. Steel Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 46-47

"HOW MONEY MAKES MONEY," A BOOKlet on practical physical laws, sent free on request. C. H. Martin, 708 Mackenzie Block, Winnipeg. Victory bonds bought and sold. 47-3

FARMERS — REGISTERED LETTER $1.00 for particulars to build good rock walls. Patent applied for. T. G. Gordiuk, R. Interest, Alta. 47-4

WHITE WEASELS ARE WORTH $2.00 EACH. Send $1.00 for valuable information on weasel trapping. Ten pounds white weasel scents, H. M. Rayner, Dorin, Sask.

HONEY

FITTY'S CLOVER HONEY IS GOOD HONEY. Clean, six 10-lb. pails, $7. Large freight rate on 100 or more cases. Two cases and over, $13 case; 24 cases and over, $12 case. The Pettit Apiaries, Cheapside, Ont. 44-3

"THE IS YOU BEE MADE IN"—A LOVER. Jell honey and liquefied honey. Write Brun, 46 Chester Ave., Toronto. 47

50 POUNDS DARK HONEY—$12.50. WILSON Sayage, Dunsville, Ont. 47-3

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, November 15, 1918.

HAY—There has been very little change in prices during the week. The general tone of our market has been steady, in spite of arrivals of weights in American markets. There is a steady demand here, sufficient to absorb all offerings, and extreme prices slightly.

BARLEY—Prices are about 10c per bushel higher than a week ago. American markets are also quite strong. There has been no special feature in the market except a good steady demand for cash barley for export trade.

FLAX—There was further advance in prices early in the week following the Duluth market. Then the council of the Duluth Board of Commerce placed maximum prices on flax futures, and this has had a steadying effect on our market. Today's close shows a small gain over the prices of a week ago.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Friday 10	11	Saturday 12	13	14	15	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley—								
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—								
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Statement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending November 15, as compiled by the Canadian Grain Commission:

Inspection week ending	Grain	Receipts last week	Receipts week ago	Receipts this week
Nov. 15	Wheat	9,916		440,440
"	Oats	20,047	12,402	170,030
"	Barley			6,976
"	Rye	1,771		3,000
"	Flax			1,000

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

Thursday, November 14—Spring wheat, No. 1 dark northern, $2.45 to $2.55; No. 1 northern, $2.35 to $2.45; No. 2 red, $2.30 to $2.32; No. 3 dark northern, $2.30 to $2.40; No. 3 northern, $2.20 to $2.30; No. 4 red, $2.45 to $2.46; No. 4 dark northern, $2.30 to $2.40; No. 4 northern, $2.20 to $2.30; No. 5 red, $2.45 to $2.46; No. 5 dark northern, $2.30 to $2.40; No. 5 northern, $2.20 to $2.30; No. 6 red, $2.45 to $2.46; No. 6 dark northern, $2.30 to $2.40; No. 6 northern, $2.20 to $2.30. Durum—No. 1 dark, $2.45 to $2.55; No. 1 hard, $2.45 to $2.55. Oats—No. 3 white, 82 to 82½c. Rye—No. 2, $2.24 to $2.26. Flax—No. 1 dark, $2.38 to $2.41; No. 1, $2.34 to $2.36; No. 2 dark, $2.30 to $2.32; No. 2 durum, $2.18 to $2.21; No. 3 dark, $2.18 to $2.21; No. 3 durum, $2.15 to $2.17; No. 4, $2.12 to $2.14. Bids—No. 2 white, 83c to 70c; No. 3 white, 80c to 68c; No. 4 white, 80½c to 67c. Barley—Choice to fancy, $1.07 to $1.08; medium to good, $1.04 to $1.06; lower grades, $1.01 to $1.03. Rye—No. 2, $2.24 to $2.26. Flaxseed—No. 1, $4.87 to $4.92.

WINNIPEG PRICES

The cash payment paid the producer from August 16, 1918, until July 31, 1919, or such later date as may be ordered by the Canadian Wheat Board, is as follows:

No. 1 hard	$2.45
No. 1 Manitoba northern	2.35
No. 2 Manitoba northern	2.15
No. 3 Manitoba northern	2.05
No. 1 Alberta Red Winter	2.15
No. 2 Alberta Red Winter	2.15
No. 3 Alberta Red Winter	2.05
Special No. 1	2.07
Special No. 2	1.97
Special No. 3	1.87
Rejected No. 1 northern	2.05
Rejected No. 2 northern	1.95
Rejected No. 3 northern	1.85
Smutty No. 1 northern	2.05
Smutty No. 2 northern	2.05
Smutty No. 3 northern	1.99

These cash payments are basis in store public terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur.

The Livestock Market

LIVESTOCK

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of stock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for week ending Friday, November 15, as follows:—

Cattle 12021; calves, 1,480; hogs, 5,972; sheep, 1,094.

Continued heavy runs of stock have again resulted in another embargo being placed against all stock shipments by the railway companies as they are unable to move the stock south and east as fast as it is coming on the yards, the result is that it is causing a general backing up in the yards until there are for the period that this season badly congested. The car shortage situation is expected to be relieved tomorrow, when it is understood that the railways are forwarding 115 cars for south and east shipments and the embargo therefore should be lifted by Saturday night, or Sunday at latest.

Good quality stock, both in heifers and feeder stuff is in good demand at steady prices. This stuff is coming forward in such quantities from the drought areas that it is and all grade cattle are not in demand and are therefore lower in price.

The market right now, and for the next ten days to our estimation, is at its lowest point, and all those who are in need of a bunch of good feeder steers or choice breeding heifers should get in touch with us at once.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. Any that come to market in the Government Dealers Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival, so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean pens", pens, where feed and water will be waiting for them.

The following summary shows the general run prices at present:—

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers, 1,200 lb. and up	$10.00 to $11.00
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	9.00 to 9.50
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	8.00 to 8.50
Fair to medium steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	7.00 to 8.00
Common to fair steers, not up 900 lbs.	6.50 to 7.00
Choice fat heifers	8.00 to 8.50
Good to choice cows	7.50 to 8.00
Fair to good cows	6.50 to 7.00
Canner and cutter cows	4.00 to 5.00
Best fat cows	7.00 to 8.00
Canner and cutter cows	5.00 to 7.00
Fat weighty bulls	6.50 to 7.50
Bologna bulls	6.00 to 6.50
Fat bulls	10.00 to 11.50
Sheep	7.00 to 8.50
Veal calves	7.00 to 8.50

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty good-colored feeders	9.00 to 9.50
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.00 to 8.00
Best milkers and spring cows	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	60.00 to 75.00

Hogs

Sows, 1c off and stags	$14.00
Lights	14.00
Heavies, 200 to 250 lbs.	12.00
Heavies, 250 lbs. and up	11.00
Medium pigs	11.00
Heavy sows	10.00
Stags	7.00 to 8.00
Boars	5.00 to 7.00

CALGARY

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers report as follows:—

This week's Alberta Stock Yards receipts: Horses, 494; cattle, 4,048; hogs, 498; sheep, 1083.

Last week's: Horses, 583; cattle, 895; hogs, 515; sheep, 1,436.

Corresponding week a year ago: Horses, 715; cattle, 4,784; hogs, 4,000; sheep, 2727.

Cattle—The order put into effect by the railway companies that shipments should only be accepted from these points to the south that were suffering from lack of feed and the extremely limited number of cars available for outward shipment, had the effect of making the offering the lightest so far this year and very little trading was done. Prices were about on a level with the previous week's close, and choice heavy steers made $9.50 to $10.00; medium, $8.00 to $9.00; and common butcher, $7.00 to $8.00. Fat cows and heifers were readily taken up at $7.50 to $8.00 for choice heavy stuff; $6.75 to $7.25 for medium; and $6.00 to $6.50 for common killers. Bulls sold about steady at $6.00 to $6.50 for bologna and $5.00 to $5.50 for butchers. Very few stockers changed hands as choice was limited, and chances of getting cars were uncertain. We quote heavy feeder steers, $7.75 to $8.50, with light two-year-olds and yearlings from these, down $6.75 to $7.50, and open yard cattle from 30 cents to $1.00 lower. Canner and cutter cows had good action at $5.50 to $6.00. There is however, little demand for stocker cows and two-year-old heifers, the bulk going to the canneries at $4.00 to $5.00, with a few loads of choice reaching heifers at $6.00 to $6.50.

The cow coming in is either too thin or too heavy, choice fat cows, 800 to 900 lbs. would realize $7.00 to $7.25 but are very scarce and this stuff sell from $5.00 to $6.00.

Top price on cattle a year ago, $13.00.

Hogs—Receipts light, market strong, selling today at $14.00. Top price on hogs a year ago, $17.65.

Sheep—All the No. 1 fat sheep are readily disposed of at $11.00 to $11.50 for lambs; $9.00 to $9.50 for wethers; and $8.50 to $8.00 for ewes, but the inferior thin stuff are unsaleable.

It is expected that the embargo will be lifted at the close of the week, and the prospects are for heavy receipts, with a lower market on common cattle. The good cattle should hold steady, but those are getting scarce so the majority of the cattle show that they have shrunk badly during the past two weeks or so. We very careful on this stuff as there is very little space for them here. The yards are practically empty and it is expected that there will be sufficient accommodation for the cattle for some time.

HOGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Market very firm, prices higher. Some dealers reported paying as high as 70 cents for actually new laid direct to farmers. Processing prices, 80 cents to 85 cents straight receipts, cases extra. Dressing shrinkage, ordinary, 10 cents; extras, 20 cents. Select contracts, 40 cents; specials, 45 cents. Poultry prices lowered.

REGINA—Market unchanged. No. 1, fowl, 30 cents. Small, 25 to 28 cents. Poultry receipts heavy, prices unchanged.

CALGARY—No report.

EDMONTON—Fresh eggs in big demand at increased price. Extras, 80 cents; firsts, 65 cents; seconds, 40 cents. Lack shipping point.

(are neither full, sample heavy, quality fair. Dealers pay, spring chickens, No. 1, 21 cents; No. 2, 19 cents; fowl, No. 1, 18 cents; No. 2, 16 cents; roosters, 10-14 cents; ducks, 18-17 cents; geese, 16-17 cents; turkeys, 28-30 cents; Rouen spring ducks, 23-24 cents; geese, 28-30 cents; drake, 21-24 cents. Fattening chickens, 21-24 cents; hens, 18-20 cents; turkeys, 18-22 cents. Dressed chickens, 22-30 cents; fowl, 6-25 cents; turkeys, 28-32 cents.

Grain Farmers Gets $100,000

The Co-operative Vote plebiscite among Iowa farmers is coming down the returns in six very first year. According to a report of the manager of the enterprise, the Iowa Farmers Wool Growers Association, the organization has received for sale the amount of 1,119,914 pounds of wool.

On September 19, a large amount of this had been graded and sold at prices ranging from 18 cents to 72 cents per pound. To this portion Iowa farmers received from ten cents to 40 cents per pound more than if they had not organized to handle their own clip. This amounts to at least $10,000 on less than half of the total clip offered to the association. It is quite certain that the association will net for its members something like $100,000 more for their wool this season than if the association had not been formed.

Within a short time the grading of the year's offerings will be completed and bids will be finished. The final report is expected to make interesting reading better.

U.F.O. Man Knows in West

J. W. Freeborn, the successful U.F.O. candidate of East Middlesex, is well known among the farmers of the West. He farmed near Lanny, Man., for ten years and still owns land there. He became a member of the Grain Growers' Association in 1914. In 1917 he moved to Thistle, Ont., where he has been president of the U.F.O. Mr. Freeborn won a majority of 2,802 votes and a plurality of 700, both old parties being in the field.

J. W. Freeborn.

Grain Growers Gets Motherwell's Seat

Saskatoon, Sask., Nov. 14.—W. R. Harvey, of Plaxomba, was today elected by acclamation to represent Kinistino in the Saskatchewan legislature. The new M.L.A. elect was nominated on Friday last by the grain growers of the riding, his candidature later being endorsed by the Liberals.

As the Conservatives did not put a man in the field there will be no contest. The new member takes his seat which was vacated by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, former provincial minister of agriculture, who resigned recently to contest the riding in the federal election.

Mr. Harvey was born in Elgin near Exeter, Ont., in 1874. He was educated in the public school and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, whose graduates are about to take over the governing of Ontario. He came to Saskatchewan in 1908, homesteading four miles north of the present village of Plaxomba, and is now farming 480 acres. Mr. Harvey has long been prominent in school affairs, hospital work and municipal life in his district, and has held many public offices. He has been particularly interested in the Grain Growers' Association and school work. He stands for economy in provincial expenditures; an educational system more closely linked up with the basic industry, agriculture; as good opportunities for high school education in the country as city children enjoy; he stands for prohibition and clean, honest politics. Describing his present candidature, Mr. Harvey states: "I am an Independent Farmers' candidate."

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, November 9th to November 15th inclusive

Date	Wheat No. 1 Nor.	No. 2 Nor.	No. 3 Nor.	Oats No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.	Extra No. 1 feed	No. 1 feed	Barley No. 3 C.W. (4)	No. 4 C.W.	Rejected	Feed	Flax No. 1 N.W.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.	Rye No. 2 C.W.
Nov. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ago	171	849	821	601	814	791	1401	1401	1314	1314	401	474	439	1403	
Year ago	152	814	794	631	793	744	1084	1084	984	979	970	1004	499		

OATS

The best Market for Oats in Canada is the

Fort William Market

These can be sold on sample as well as today, flax and rye. Government control only extends to wheat. If you have any coarse grains to ship send them by the

SAMPLE MARKET ROUTE

FULL PARTICULARS GLADLY GIVEN

Our educational circulars dealing with the merits of the produce under the Canada Grain Act will be sent free to any address upon receipt of post card. Write to-day. Also a circular outlining the full details regarding new wheat control. Write us for one.

C. BIRKETT, Secretary,
Grain Exchange, Fort William, Ont.

Some of the firms doing business in our exchange—

Manitoba Grain Co. Limited
S. M. Paterson & Co.
Fort William Grain Co. Limited
Rain Grain Co.
Davidson and Smith
Mutual Elevator Co.
Service Grain Co. Limited
Personal Grain Co. Limited
H. Sellers & Son
Royal Elevator Co. Limited
Canadian Feed Manufacturing Co.
Midland Rain Elevator Co. Ltd.
Lamport Elevator Co. Limited
A. D. Leddy.
Thompson, Sons & Co.

Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange

Canada's Leading Sample Market

Buy Your Fish in Specially Assorted Lots

Pleasing variety without unnecessary quantity. By special request of many of our customers we have (on account of the early weather) made the lots somewhat larger than last year, but we have also given more lots to select from. Select preferred assortment and order by lot number.

Lot No. 1.	40 lbs. assorted fish, including Haddie, Herring, Cod, Whitefish and Halibut	$13.00
Lot No. 2.	35 lbs. assorted fish, including Halibut, Red Salmon, Whitefish, Haddock and Herring	11.00
Lot No. 3.	30 lbs. assorted fish, including Whitefish, Lake Superior Trout, Pickerel, Jacks, Tullibees and Haddock	10.00
Lot No. 4.	25 lbs. assorted fish, including Haddie, Herring, Perch, Cod, Mackerel and Tullibees	9.50
Lot No. 5.	20 lbs. assorted fish, including Herring, Pike, Halibut, Fish Cod and Haddock	8.00
Lot No. 6.	15 lbs. assorted fish, including Whitefish, Herring, Tullibees, Perch and Herring	7.50
Lot No. 7.	10 lbs. assorted fish including Salmon, Herring, Haddock, Perch and Grey Cod	6.50
Lot No. 8.	10 lbs. assorted fish, including Whitefish, Tullibees, Haddock, Cod and Cod	5.00
Lot No. 9.	25 lbs. assorted fish, including Haddock, Whitefish, Herring, Alaska Cod, Flounders	3.25

Each lot contains about equal quantities of each class of fish—all No. 1 strictly fresh frozen, and every pound guaranteed. Send cash with order. In case of prepay station, enclose sufficient extra to prepay charges or give nearest point where an agent is located.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST

The Consumers' Fish Co.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Send for our Cook Book on Canadian Fish—it's FREE.

For Maximum of Service Consign Your Grain to The Old Reliable Grain Commission Merchants

James Richardson & Sons Limited

Established 1857

Careful Checking of Grades, Liberal Advances, Prompt Adjustments

WESTERN OFFICES
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man. Grain Exchange, Calgary, Alberta.
Canada Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

Very Important Information to the Farmers of Western Canada

Under the new Government regulations the initial payment price on wheat for this season is fixed at $2.15. But this is not the final price and by shipping your grain to us you will be sure of getting your Winnipeg property handled when, how and where you want it, and if you have to pay a freight or elevator rate it should be, Million Bush. Advertising to the Grain Act (Section 146) special conditions are arranged so do this for you. Now, Boys, Plan and Act so you may be entitled to be in the list of positive advertisers, and so that you may be able to dispose of your crops with the most profit to you and benefit to country. We think we have the money, service and facilities and are in the front rank of the market.

McLEAN BROS. 143-179 Grain Exchange WINNIPEG

Buy Your PLAYER PIANO ROLLS By Mail

Get Our List of Newest Selections

Keep your Player Piano up to date with the newest rolls as they are published. We will be glad to place your name on our mailing list, to receive the also lists of rolls from time to time. Write today for latest lists. Orders of $5.00 and upwards shipped carrying charges paid.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO. LTD

333 PORTAGE AVE.

The Port Arthur Elevator Co. Limited

Operating the Largest Terminal Grain Elevator in the World.

For Prompt and Reliable Service Ship Your Grain in Care of

Port Arthur Elevator Company Ltd.
or
Canadian National Railways Terminal

Mount Birds and Animals

We teach you to mount birds and animals all kinds of game, specimens, game heads, etc. We are the largest taxidermists in the world. Our 100 page book is free. Write for it today.

$2000 a Year ...

Write Today ... Northwestern School of Taxidermy ... Omaha, Nebr.

Sent on Free Trial!

Read the Coupon Below! An astonishing offer—the New Edison Diamond Amberola, Mr. Edison's great new phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, and 12 brand new Blue Amberol Indestructible 4-Minute Records sent to you on *absolutely free trial. Send no money*—just fill out the coupon below and send it to us at once. We will send you the complete outfit immediately. No C.O.D. Entertain your family and friends with the latest song hits of the big cities. Laugh at the side-splitting minstrel shows. Hear anything from Grand Opera to Comic Vaudeville. Judge for yourself just how much this great phonograph would mean to your home. Decide if you can get along without it. After the trial in your own home, make up your mind. If you decide not to keep the outfit, send it back to us *at our expense.*

Only $1.00 After Trial

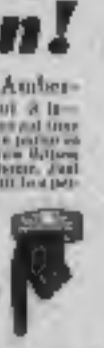
If you wish to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument after the free trial, send us only $1.00. Pay the balance of $21.00 for the complete outfit in easy payments of only $1.00 for 12 months and $2.00 for the 13th month, total $22.00. Remember the 12 brand new Blue Amberol Indestructible 4-Minute records are included with this outfit.

Think of it—a $1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this outfit of Mr. Edison's new phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, the life-like music—the same Blue Amberol Records—all the musical results of the highest priced instruments. Cheaper, better, finer music can not at any price be than the price at which the twelve New Edison Diamond Amberols are offered.

After years of labor on his favorite invention, Mr. Edison has made the music of the phonograph true to life. There is no reason now—especially since we make this easy-payment offer—why you should be satisfied with anything less than Mr. Edison's greatest instrument. You are under no obligation on this free trial offer. Hear the New Edison Diamond Amberola in your own home before you decide.

Send No Money *Just the Coupon!*

Convince yourself first. Get the New Edison Diamond Amberola in your home on free trial. See what a wonderful instrument it is—hear it bring the music of the world's greatest singers and players, the music of your relatives, the jokes of the funniest vaudeville artists, all right into your home just as if they were there in person. See for yourself how much you need the New Edison Diamond Amberola in your life. See how much happier it will make your home. Just fill out the coupon and send it in. Of course, we do not mention the small, low payment which any one can afford to at least pay on easy payments after you get a free trial. It must be understood that you can afford to keep it. Yet, we make it easy and attractive to own an outfit if it is not really satisfactory. But it is our last word, we send for your home, before it is the superior, fine, best, and more than the Edison phonograph means to you and we answer your doubts cheerfully and without question.



F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors, Dept. 400, 338 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
G. E. Office: Edison Block, Chicago, Ill.

No obligation to buy in sending this coupon; this is just an application for a Free Trial

F. K. BABSON, Dept. 400 **338 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba**

Dear Mr. Babson—Send me your offer. I would like to test Mr. Edison's wonderful new style Phonograph in my home on free trial. If I decide to keep the outfit, I will have the privilege of the easy-payment plan you mention on special terms. I merely agree to take the outfit personally from the depot, pay the small express charges, and if I do not find it thoroughly satisfactory, I agree the right to return the outfit at your expense. Otherwise, I will send the first payment on the outfit within thirty days after the free trial, as soon as possible to me after receiving the outfit, and will make monthly payments thereafter of $1.00 for 12 months and $2.00 for the 13th month. Total $22.00. The outfit is to remain my property until the last payment has been made. (This offer is not open to children under 21 years of age. If you are under 21 ask your father, mother or guardian to fill in and sign the coupon for you.)

My name _____ Address or R.F.D. No. _____

City _____ State _____ Ship by _____ Express

Shipping point _____ Ship by _____ Occupation _____

Age _____ Married or Single _____ If steadily employed at a salary please state _____

How long a resident in your neighborhood and your vicinity? _____ If there is any possibility of changing your address during the next year, what will be your next address? _____